

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE**

**1485**

**HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 1995-1996**

Backup for SB 76

An Act relating to salaries for officers and employees...

(Executive Branch Only)

1077 IFC Gifts/Grants/Bequests	0.0003	1,937	1,973	2,010	2,048	2,086	2,126
1079 Storage Tank Assist Fund	0.0008	4,634	4,721	4,809	4,900	4,991	5,085
1081 Information Services Fund	0.0018	10,813	11,016	11,222	11,433	11,647	11,865
1092 Mental Health Trust Sett	0.0009	5,620	5,725	5,833	5,942	6,054	6,167
Totals	0.3504	2,120,267	2,160,022	2,200,523	2,241,782	2,283,816	2,326,637
Expenditures	0.3504	6,051,181	6,164,641	6,280,228	6,397,982	6,517,944	6,640,155

Fund Source Ratio is FY96 Fund Source / FY96 Expenditures and is constant for each year

# FISCAL NOTE

2123195  
(S) L&C, FIN

STATE OF ALASKA  
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
BILL VERSION: SB 76  
PUBLISH DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: "An act relating to salaries for officers and employees of the state who are not members..."  
Sponsor: Senate Rules Committee  
Requestor: Senate Labor & Commerce

Department Affected: Legislature  
BRU: All  
Component: All

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

**Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES	1,415.5	1,415.5	1,415.5	1,415.5	1,415.5	1,415.5
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
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**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND	1,415.5	1,415.5	1,415.5	1,415.5	1,415.5	1,415.5
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: \_\_\_\_\_

**ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)**

Sec. 1 of SB 76 establishes a monthly basic salary schedule for classified and partially exempt employees in the executive branch who are not members of a collective bargaining unit. The new salary schedule represents a 6.2% increase.

Sec. 2 of SB 76 extends the new salary schedule to employees of the Legislative Branch of Government.

Prepared By: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director *Karla Schofield* Phone: 465-3852  
Division: Administrative Services Date: 2/21/95

Approved By: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director *Pamela A. Varni*  
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 2/21/95

SB 76

## SENATE BILL NO. 76

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST

Introduced: 2/8/95

Referred: L&amp;C, FIN

## A BILL

## FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to salaries for officers and employees of the state who are not  
2 members of a collective bargaining unit; and providing for an effective date."

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 \* Section 1. AS 39.27.011(a) is repealed and reenacted to read:

5 (a) The following monthly basic salary schedule is approved as the pay plan  
6 for classified and partially exempt employees in the executive branch of the state  
7 government who are not members of a collective bargaining unit established under the  
8 authority of the Public Employment Relations Act and employees of the legislature  
9 under AS 24.10 and AS 24.20:

10	Range	Step	Step	Step	Step	Step	Step
11	No.	A	B	C	D	E	F
12	05	1,597	1,642	1,690	1,736	1,787	1,835
13	06	1,690	1,736	1,787	1,835	1,888	1,943
14	07	1,787	1,835	1,888	1,943	2,004	2,066

1	08	1,888	1,943	2,004	2,066	2,125	2,192
2	09	2,004	2,066	2,125	2,192	2,263	2,327
3	10	2,125	2,192	2,263	2,327	2,398	2,471
4	11	2,263	2,327	2,398	2,471	2,554	2,634
5	12	2,398	2,471	2,554	2,634	2,724	2,816
6	13	2,554	2,634	2,724	2,816	2,915	3,021
7	14	2,724	2,816	2,915	3,021	3,128	3,247
8	15	2,915	3,021	3,128	3,247	3,352	3,479
9	16	3,128	3,247	3,352	3,479	3,604	3,734
10	17	3,352	3,479	3,604	3,734	3,862	3,995
11	18	3,604	3,734	3,862	3,995	4,126	4,282
12	19	3,862	3,995	4,126	4,282	4,413	4,577
13	20	4,126	4,282	4,413	4,577	4,717	4,891
14	21	4,413	4,577	4,717	4,891	5,045	5,226
15	22	4,717	4,891	5,045	5,226	5,399	5,597
16	23	5,045	5,226	5,399	5,597	5,784	6,000
17	24	5,399	5,597	5,784	6,000	6,203	6,413
18	25	5,784	6,000	6,203	6,413	6,650	6,900
19	26	6,000	6,203	6,413	6,650	6,900	7,148
20	27	6,203	6,413	6,650	6,900	7,148	7,420
21	28	6,413	6,650	6,900	7,148	7,420	7,678
22	29	6,650	6,900	7,148	7,420	7,678	7,949
23	30	6,900	7,148	7,420	7,678	7,949	8,229

24 \* Sec. 2. EMPLOYEES OF THE JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES, AND  
25 CERTAIN EXEMPT EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH. The following  
26 employees are entitled to receive salary adjustments comparable to those received by the  
27 classified and partially exempt employees of the executive branch under AS 39.27.011(a), as  
28 that subject is reenacted in sec. 1 of this Act:

29 (1) judges and permanent and temporary employees of the judicial branch who  
30 are not members of a collective bargaining unit established under the authority of the Public  
31 Employment Relations Act (AS 23.40.070 - 23.40.260);

1                   (2) legislators and permanent and temporary employees of the legislative  
2 branch, including staff of the ombudsman's office;

3                   (3) permanent and temporary employees of the executive branch who are in  
4 the exempt service under AS 39.25, who are not members of a collective bargaining unit  
5 established under the Public Employment Relations Act (AS 23.40.070 - 23.40.260), and who  
6 are not otherwise covered by AS 39.27.011(a).

7    \* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1995.

2123/95

(S) LFC  
FIN

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 76

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Alaska Court System  
 Title: An Act relating to salaries for officers and employees of the state BRU: Trial Courts  
 Sponsor: Rules by request Components: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 788

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES	1,415.0	1,415.0	1,415.0	1,415.0	1,415.0	1,415.0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS & CLAIMS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>1,415.0</b>	<b>1,415.0</b>	<b>1,415.0</b>	<b>1,415.0</b>	<b>1,415.0</b>	<b>1,415.0</b>

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	1,415.0	1,415.0	1,415.0	1,415.0	1,415.0	1,415.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,415.0</b>	<b>1,415.0</b>	<b>1,415.0</b>	<b>1,415.0</b>	<b>1,415.0</b>	<b>1,415.0</b>

**POSITIONS**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY 95) cost: \$ None

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Based on a 6.2% increase in salaries for employees of the Alaska Court System who are not covered by collective bargaining.

Prepared by: C. S. Christensen III, Staff Counsel Phone: 284-8228  
 Agency: Alaska Court System Date: 02/15/95

Approved by: Arthur H. Snowden, II, Administrative Director Date: 02/15/95  
 Agency: Alaska Court System

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SB 76

2124195  
152630, FIN

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 76

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: "An Act relating to salaries for officers and employees who are not members...collective bargaining..."  
Sponsor: The Senate Rules Committee by Request  
Requestor: Senator Kelly

Department Affected: Statewide  
BRU: Statewide  
Component: Statewide  
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. Statewide

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL	6,051.2	6,164.7	6,280.3	6,398.0	6,518.0	6,640.2
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND &	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>6,051.2</b>	<b>6,164.7</b>	<b>6,280.3</b>	<b>6,398.0</b>	<b>6,518.0</b>	<b>6,640.2</b>

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUNDING SOURCE: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	691.7	704.7	717.9	731.3	745.1	759.0
1003 GF Match	110.5	112.6	114.7	116.9	119.1	121.3
1004 GF	2,735.5	2,786.8	2,839.1	2,892.3	2,946.5	3,001.8
1005 GF/Program	292.3	297.8	303.4	309.0	314.8	320.7
1006 GF/MHTIA	101.2	103.1	105.0	107.0	109.0	111.0
OTHER	2120.0	2159.7	2200.2	2241.5	2283.5	2326.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,051.2</b>	<b>6,164.7</b>	<b>6,280.3</b>	<b>6,398.0</b>	<b>6,518.0</b>	<b>6,640.2</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY 95) cost: \$ 0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)  
See Attached.

Prepared by: Don Wanie  
Division: Finance

Phone: 465-2240  
Date:

Approved by Commissioner: Mark Boyer  
Agency: Department of Administration

Date: 2/14/95

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## Backup for SB 76

An Act relating to salaries for officers and employees...

(Executive Branch Only)

BU	Fiscal Year	Projected Salary/Benefits Without SB76	Projected Salary/Benefits With SB76	Projected Net Cost of SB76
EE	96	4,042,476	4,293,534	251,058
EE	97	4,118,273	4,374,038	255,765
EE	98	4,195,490	4,456,051	260,561
EE	99	4,274,156	4,539,602	265,446
EE	00	4,354,296	4,624,720	270,424
EE	01	4,435,939	4,711,433	275,494
EE	Tot	25,420,632	26,999,380	1,578,748
XE	96	93,392,205	99,192,328	5,800,123
XE	97	95,143,309	101,052,184	5,908,875
XE	98	96,927,246	102,946,912	6,019,667
XE	99	98,744,632	104,877,167	6,132,535
XE	00	100,596,093	106,843,614	6,247,520
XE	01	102,482,270	108,846,932	6,364,661
XE	Tot	587,285,755	623,759,137	36,473,382
Tot	96	97,434,681	103,485,862	6,051,181
Tot	97	99,261,582	105,426,222	6,164,641
Tot	98	101,122,736	107,402,964	6,280,228
Tot	99	103,018,788	109,416,769	6,397,982
Tot	00	104,950,390	111,468,334	6,517,944
Tot	01	106,918,210	113,558,365	6,640,155
Tot		612,706,386	650,758,517	38,052,130

EE = Employees excluded from collective bargaining

XE = Exempt and partially exempt employees

Backup for SB 76  
An Act relating to salaries for officers and employees...  
(Executive Branch Only)

Notes and Related Information

	EE	XE
Calendar Year End (CYE) 1994 Actuals	3,102,058	71,665,980
Projected Salary/Benefits Costs for FY95	3,968,075	91,673,330
Merit Increase Percent	0.0375000	
SB76 Salary Increase Factor	0.0621050	
Benefit Cost Factor	0.2698000	

CalendarYear End 1994 actuals are actual salary costs for the year ending 12/15/1994  
Projected Salary/Benefit Costs for FY95 = CYE1994 Actuals \* 1/4 Merit Increase Percent \* Benefit Factor

## Backup for SB 76

An Act relating to salaries for officers and employees...  
(Executive Branch Only)

	Fund Source Ratio	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
1002 Federal Receipts	0.1143	691,651	704,620	717,831	731,290	745,002	758,971
1003 GF Match	0.0183	110,482	112,554	114,664	116,814	119,004	121,235
1004 GF	0.4521	2,735,461	2,786,751	2,839,003	2,892,234	2,946,463	3,001,709
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0483	292,250	297,730	303,312	308,999	314,793	320,695
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0167	101,143	103,039	104,971	106,940	108,945	110,987
All Others*	0.3504	2,120,194	2,159,948	2,200,447	2,241,705	2,283,737	2,326,557
<b>Totals</b>		<b>6,051,181</b>	<b>6,164,641</b>	<b>6,280,228</b>	<b>6,397,982</b>	<b>6,517,944</b>	<b>6,640,155</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>6,051,181</b>	<b>6,164,641</b>	<b>6,280,228</b>	<b>6,397,982</b>	<b>6,517,944</b>	<b>6,640,155</b>
Check Figure (sb/zero)		0	0	0	0	0	0

Fund Source Ratio is FY96 Fund Source / FY96 Expenditures and is constant for each year

\* See next page for detail of all others (some rounding has occurred)

## Backup for SB 76

An Act relating to salaries for officers and employees...  
(Executive Branch Only)

Fund Name	Fund Source Ratio	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
1007 Inter-Agency Receipts	0.1036	626,847	638,600	650,574	662,772	675,199	687,859
1011 Adv College Tuition Pymnt	0.0000	224	228	232	237	241	246
1016 Fed Incentive Payments	0.0003	1,912	1,948	1,984	2,022	2,059	2,098
1017 Benefits Systems Reciepts	0.0004	2,213	2,254	2,297	2,340	2,384	2,428
1018 Exxon Valdez Settlement	0.0182	110,308	112,376	114,483	116,630	118,817	121,045
1022 State Corp Receipts	0.1655	1,001,743	1,020,526	1,039,661	1,059,154	1,079,013	1,099,245
1024 Fish and Game Fund	0.0020	12,088	12,315	12,546	12,781	13,020	13,265
1025 Sci/Tech Endowment Income	0.0086	51,744	52,714	53,703	54,710	55,735	56,780
1026 Highway Working Capital	0.0014	8,742	8,906	9,073	9,243	9,416	9,593
1027 International Airport	0.0075	45,256	46,105	46,969	47,850	48,747	49,661
1029 Public Employees Retire	0.0003	1,514	1,542	1,571	1,601	1,631	1,661
1034 Teachers Retirement	0.0003	1,514	1,542	1,571	1,601	1,631	1,661
1036 Comm Fishing Loan Fund	0.0007	4,360	4,442	4,525	4,610	4,696	4,784
1040 Real Estate Surety Fund	0.0001	365	372	379	386	393	401
1042 Judicial Retirement Sys	0.0001	349	356	362	369	376	383
1043 Public Law 81-874	0.0002	1,242	1,265	1,289	1,313	1,338	1,363
1045 National Guard Ret Sys	0.0000	233	237	242	246	251	256
1048 University Receipts	0.0001	894	911	928	945	963	981
1050 Permanent Fund Div Fund	0.0009	5,655	5,761	5,869	5,979	6,091	6,205
1051 Rural Dev Initiative Fund	0.0006	3,492	3,557	3,624	3,692	3,761	3,832
1052 Oil/Hazard Response Fund	0.0014	8,503	8,662	8,825	8,990	9,159	9,331
1053 Investment Loss Trust Fund	0.0000	224	228	232	237	241	246
1055 IAR/Oil & Hazardous Waste	0.0037	22,624	23,048	23,480	23,921	24,369	24,826
1061 Capital Impr Proj Recpts	0.0218	131,772	134,243	136,760	139,324	141,936	144,598
1062 Power Project Loan Fund	0.0031	19,052	19,409	19,773	20,144	20,522	20,906
1066 Public School Fund	0.0003	1,957	1,994	2,031	2,069	2,108	2,147
1070 Fish Enhance Loan Fund	0.0003	1,869	1,904	1,940	1,976	2,013	2,051
1074 Bulk Fuel Rev Loan Fund	0.0004	2,700	2,751	2,802	2,855	2,908	2,963
1076 Marine Hwy System Fund	0.0046	27,867	28,390	28,922	29,464	30,017	30,579

## Backup for SB 76

### An Act relating to salaries for officers and employees... (Executive Branch Only)

1077 IFC Gifts/Grants/Bequests	0.0003	1,937	1,973	2,010	2,048	2,086	2,126
1079 Storage Tank Assist Fund	0.0008	4,634	4,721	4,809	4,900	4,991	5,085
1081 Information Services Fund	0.0018	10,813	11,016	11,222	11,433	11,647	11,865
1092 Mental Health Trust Settl	0.0009	5,620	5,725	5,833	5,942	6,054	6,167
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0.3504</b>	<b>2,120,267</b>	<b>2,160,022</b>	<b>2,200,523</b>	<b>2,241,782</b>	<b>2,283,816</b>	<b>2,326,637</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>0.3504</b>	<b>6,051,181</b>	<b>6,164,641</b>	<b>6,280,228</b>	<b>6,397,982</b>	<b>6,517,944</b>	<b>6,640,155</b>

Fund Source Ratio is FY96 Fund Source / FY96 Expenditures and is constant for each year

# SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

## First Committee of Referral

DATE: 2/8/95

FURTHER: Finance

*2/15*

Date of 5-Day Notice: 2/15/95  
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 2-23-95

L&C Committee considered SEI 76

Relating to salaries for officers and employees of the state who are not members of a collective bargaining unit; efd.

*FN:*

and recommends:

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_
- adopt previous \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

**Senate Bill:**  
same title  
new title  
**House Bill:**  
technical change  
new: SCR# \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS:	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Mike Miller</i>			✓	
<i>John Torgerson</i>			✓	
<i>Senator Kelly, Chair and Senator Duncan signed "do pass". Senators Miller, Torgerson, and Salo, signed "no recommendation."</i>	✓			
			✓	
<b>CHAIR:</b> <i>Tim Kelly</i>	✓			

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
Alaska Court System	2/5/95		X 14,15.0
Legislature (DPA)	2/21/95		X 14,15.5
Statewide - (DPA)	2/14/95		X 6,015.2

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):\***

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

\*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

**SB**

**77**

**HFIN**

**FILE**

# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: May 3, 1995

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3/7/96

The FINANCE Committee considered:

CSSB 77(FIN) am

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 77(FIN) am

INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF GAME

"An Act relating to management of game populations, to the powers and duties of the commissioner of fish and game, and to the division of game."

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute HCS/SSB 77 (FIN)  the same title  a new title

additional referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): \_\_\_\_\_ (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: \_\_\_\_\_ (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) F-G \_\_\_\_\_

fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Richard D. Joy</i> Foster	X			
<i>Mark Hanley</i> Hanley	X			
<i>Alan Brown</i> Brown		X		
<i>John Mulder</i> Mulder	X			
<i>Sean Parnell</i> Parnell	X			
<i>Mike Kohring</i> Kohring	X			
<i>Greg Gussendorf</i> Gussendorf			X	
<i>Mike Navarre</i> Navarre				X

CO-CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *Mark Hanley* *Richard D. Joy*  
Hanley Joy

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HCS CSSB 77(RES)

Revision Date: <u>3/5/96</u>	Dept. Affected: <u>Fish and Game</u>
Title: <u>Intensive Management of Game</u>	BRU: <u>Wildlife Conservation</u>
	Component: <u>Wildlife Conservation</u>
Sponsor: <u>Senator Sharp</u>	
Requester: <u>House Finance</u>	COMPONENT SERIAL NO. <u>473</u>

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	10.0	150.0	155.8	162.6	169.7	177.1
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>177.1</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES (1024)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other 1024 Fish/Game	10.0	150.0	155.8	162.6	169.7	177.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>177.1</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$ 0.0

**POSITIONS**

FULL-TIME					
PART-TIME					
TEMPORARY					

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

**Assumptions:**

1. First year funding is for development of implementation plans. In subsequent years operating expenditures will be used for predator control programs.
2. Operating expenditures will fund control efforts in GMUs 13, 19 and 20.
3. If additional big game prey populations are identified by the Board of Game, program costs will grow accordingly. All expenditures will come from reprogramming of existing revenues.

Prepared by: Wayne L. Regelin, Director *WR*  
 Division: Wildlife Conservation

Approved by Commissioner: *Geir Brunner*  
 Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Phone: 465-4190  
 Date: 3/5/96

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Adopted 3/7/96 A

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 77(FIN)  
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:  
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR SHARP

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to management of game populations, to the powers and duties  
2 of the commissioner of fish and game, and to the division of game."

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 \* Section 1. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS. The legislature finds that providing for high  
5 levels of harvest for human consumptive use in accordance with the sustained yield principle  
6 is the highest and best use of identified big game prey populations in most areas of the state  
7 and that those identified big game prey populations should be managed accordingly.

8 \* Sec. 2. AS 16.05.020 is amended to read:

9 Sec. 16.05.020. FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSIONER. The commissioner shall

10 (1) supervise and control the department, and may appoint and employ  
11 division heads, enforcement agents, and the technical, clerical, and other assistants  
12 necessary for the general administration of the department;

13 (2) manage, protect, maintain, improve, and extend the fish, game and  
14 aquatic plant resources of the state in the interest of the economy and general well-

1 being of the state;

2 (3) have necessary power to accomplish the foregoing including, but  
3 not limited to, the power to delegate authority to subordinate officers and employees  
4 of the department;

5 (4) cooperate with and assist the Board of Fisheries and the Board  
6 of Game by implementing regulations as requested by either board.

7 \* Sec. 3. AS 16.05.050 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

8 (20) to cooperate with and assist the Board of Fisheries and the Board  
9 of Game by implementing regulations and management plans as requested by either  
10 board.

11 \* Sec. 4. AS 16.05.255(e) is amended to read:

12 (e) The Board of Game shall adopt regulations, consistent with the sustained  
13 yield principle, to provide for intensive management programs to restore the  
14 abundance or productivity of identified big game prey populations as necessary to  
15 achieve human consumptive use goals of the board in an area where the board has  
16 determined that

17 (1) consumptive use of the big game prey population is a preferred use;

18 (2) depletion of the big game prey population or reduction of the  
19 productivity of the big game prey population has occurred and may result, or has  
20 resulted, in a significant reduction in the allowable human harvest of the population;  
21 and

22 (3) enhancement of abundance or productivity of the big game prey  
23 population is feasibly achievable utilizing recognized and prudent active management  
24 techniques.

25 \* Sec. 5. AS 16.05.255(g)(2) is amended to read:

26 (2) "intensive management" means management, in accordance with  
27 the sustained yield principle, of an identified big game prey population to enhance,  
28 extend, and develop the population to maintain high levels or provide for higher levels  
29 of human harvest, including control of predation and prescribed or planned use of fire  
30 and other habitat improvement techniques, but not including restrictions on methods  
31 or means of taking game, access to game, or human harvest of game.

1 \* Sec. 6. AS 16.05.255(g) is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

2 (3) "harvestable surplus" means the estimated number of animals that  
3 is equal to the number of offspring born in a game population during the year less the  
4 number of animals in the population that die during the year from all causes other than  
5 predation or human harvest;

6 (4) "high level of human harvest" means the harvest of one-third or  
7 more of the harvestable surplus of a game population by humans;

8 (5) "sustained yield" means the achievement and maintenance in  
9 perpetuity of a high level of human harvest of gam., other than mammalian predators,  
10 on an annual or periodic basis.

11 \* Sec. 7. AS 16.05.255 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

12 (h) The board shall adopt goals to manage game populations for which human  
13 use is an important use so as to provide at least one-half of the harvestable surplus for  
14 human harvest.

15 \* Sec. 8. AS 16.05.270 is amended to read:

16 Sec. 16.05.270. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO COMMISSIONER. (a)  
17 For the purpose of administering AS 16.05.251 and 16.05.255, each board may  
18 delegate authority to the commissioner to act in its behalf.

19 (b) If a board delegates authority to the commissioner, the commissioner  
20 shall cooperate with and assist the board by implementing regulations,  
21 management plans, and intensive management programs as requested by the  
22 board.

23 (c) If there is a conflict between the board and the commissioner on proposed  
24 regulations, public hearings shall be held concerning the issues in question. If, after  
25 the public hearings, the board and the commissioner continue to disagree, the issue  
26 shall be certified in writing by the board and the commissioner to the governor who  
27 shall make a decision. The decision of the governor is final.

28 \* Sec. 9. AS 16.05.050(1) is repealed.



## Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

Phone: 907-463-3366

Fax: 907-463-3312

### SB 77

*SB 77 "finds that providing for high levels of harvest for human consumptive use...is the highest and best use of big game populations...and that those big game prey populations should be managed accordingly."*

- SB 77 would prevent the Board of Game from reducing harvests of big game prey animals until the Board had demonstrated that "active management" had been implemented.
- SB 77 defines "active management" to include "control of predation".
- Through SB 77 a prey population crash caused by successive severe winters could result in required predator control when predators are not the problem.
- Predator control could result in a loss of biodiversity and ecosystem disruption.

The Alaska Environmental Lobby opposes SB 77. **Game and other species should be managed for the overall health of the ecosystem; not strictly for human consumption.** Only a healthy ecosystem will be able to adequately sustain both game and non game populations for subsistence and recreational hunters; as well as for tourism and other nonconsumptive use.

3/6/96

AMENDMENT 1

2-7  
final

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE BROWN

TO: HCS CSSB 77(FIN); version Z

- 1 Page 2, lines 30 - 31:
- 2 Delete "but not including restrictions on methods or means of taking game.
- 3 access to game, or human harvest of game"

**Sec. 23.40.212. Agreement with the Board of Regents.** The Board of Regents of the University of Alaska may delegate to the Department of Administration its authority under AS 23.40.260 to negotiate with an organization for an agreement.

(b) The Department of Administration shall participate in negotiations between the Board of Regents and an organization. An agreement between the board and an organization requires the approval of the department. (§ 1 ch 148 SLA 1978)

**Sec. 23.40.215. Funding and legislative approval.** (a) The monetary terms of any agreement entered into under AS 23.40.260 are subject to funding through legislative approval.

(b) The Department of Administration shall submit the monetary terms of an agreement to the legislature within 10 legislative days after the agreement of the parties, if the legislature is in session. The legislature shall advise the parties by concurrent resolution if it approves or disapproves of the monetary terms within 10 legislative days after the agreement is submitted to the legislature. The approval of the monetary terms of an agreement under this section is a nonbinding, advisory expression of legislative intent. The legislature shall advise the parties by concurrent resolution within 60 legislative days after the agreement is submitted to the legislature. If the legislature advises the parties by concurrent resolution that it disapproves of the monetary terms of the agreement, the parties may renegotiate the agreement. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972; am § 1 ch 10 SLA 1984)

**Opinions of attorney general.** — To the extent the cost of negotiated group life and health insurance coverage exceeds what the State would have paid under its

employer-sponsored plan, the coverage is subject to legislative approval under this section. January 1, 1976. Att'y Gen.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Monetary terms of agreement are not effective until funds are appropriated by legislature. Each year the monetary terms of a collective bargaining agreement are subject to independent legislative approval. Public Employees' Local

71 v. State, 775 P.2d 1062  
Applied in Hafling v. Union, 585 P.2d 870  
Cited in Warwick v. Chance, 548 P.2d 384

**Sec. 23.40.220. Labor or employee organization deduction of employee benefits, deduction and authorization.** Upon authorization of a public employee within a bargaining unit, an employer shall deduct from the payroll of the public employee the monthly amount of dues, fees, and other employee benefits by the secretary of the exclusive bargaining representative and deliver it to the chief fiscal officer of the exclusive bargaining representative. (§ 2 ch 113 SLA 1972)

Sec. 23.4  
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Sponsored by:

U.S. Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

U.S. National Park Service

AK Dept. of Fish & Game

October 1995

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# Summary of Plan Recommendations

The idea for producing a plan to recover the Fortymile Caribou Herd originated in the Yukon, which was once a major part of the herd's range. For Yukoners, there were three primary reasons to recover the herd. First and foremost, they wanted to restore the biodiversity of this ecosystem, which once supported wildlife species in far higher numbers than it does now. Second, they wanted people to once again have an opportunity to witness the migration of thousands of caribou crossing the Taylor, Støese, and Top of the World Highways. Lastly, they wanted to restore the traditional subsistence resource of this area.

The Yukoners inspired several Alaskans to join in the effort and together they created the Fortymile Caribou Herd Planning Team—a diverse group of Alaskan and Yukon residents and representatives from state, federal, and territorial wildlife managing agencies. These agencies sponsored the effort and provided logistical support.

This team developed recommendations for recovering the Fortymile Caribou Herd and the ecosystem that depends upon it. Their recommendations are presented in this plan and summarized below.

## **Maintain Habitat Quality**

- Maintain Fortymile caribou range quality by minimizing development of critical habitat areas and allowing a natural fire regime.
- Encourage the state, BLM, and Yukon government to designate wildlife habitat as the major use, under multiple use management, within the Fortymile caribou range.
- Work with the military to raise flight floors and reduce the number of overflights to minimize disturbance in sensitive calving and postcalving areas.

## **Limit the Effects of Harvest on the Fortymile Herd**

- Reduce the annual Fortymile caribou harvest quota to 150 bulls during the five year plan.
- Upon completion of the plan, increase the harvest quota to at least the current level (less than 2% of the herd).

## **Decrease Predation on the Fortymile Herd**

- Attempt to reduce predation rates on caribou calves by lowering the number of wolves and possibly grizzly bears on the calving and summer ranges using non-lethal techniques.
- Reduce wolf pack size by relocating subordinate wolves and by temporarily reducing reproduction by implementing fertility control on wolf packs whose territory includes the Fortymile herd's summer range.

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve are protected from sterilization and relocation actions even when these packs range outside the preserve.

- Ensure that no predator management activities, excluding legal hunting and trapping, occur on NPS and BLM lands.
- Relocate grizzly bears from the Fortymile herd's calving grounds if bear predation is shown to be strongly limiting calf recruitment following two years of reduced wolf predation.

### **Monitor the Plan's Effectiveness**

- Develop a carefully monitored research project designed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and world experts in the fields of ecology, wildlife veterinarian medicine, and wildlife contraception research.
- Publish results in the biannual Fortymile Caribou Comeback Trail newsletter.

### **Public Awareness**

- Provide for increased viewing opportunities and wildlife interpretive information displays along the Taylor Highway.
- Continue to involve the public in Fortymile caribou management by arranging opportunities for individuals to participate in field activities and by soliciting comments on future management direction.
- Increase public awareness on the herd's annual population trend and range use by presenting results from the management and research studies in the Fortymile Caribou Comeback Trail newsletter.

### **Future Public Process**

- Use a similar public planning process to resolve other statewide wildlife management issues.

### **For more information or additional copies of the plan, contact:**

Craig Gardner  
Area Biologist, ADFG  
Box 355  
Tok, AK 99780  
Telephone: 883-2971  
Fax: 883-2970

*"We have abused both the herd and the land.*

*The land is waiting for an apology.*

*Until then, the herd will not be productive and give itself to people."*

*—elder Alex Van Bibber, Yukon—*

*Wildlife Planning Team,*

*offer the Fortymile Caribou Herd Management Plan*

*as an apology to the caribou and the land.*

## **I. Goals and Objectives**

### **A. Our vision for the Fortymile herd and its ecosystem.**

To restore the abundance and diversity of wildlife in this ecosystem which the Fortymile herd is the most important indicator species.

To promote healthy wildlife populations for their intrinsic value, as well as consumptive and nonconsumptive uses.

### **B. Reasons for developing a Management Plan for the Fortymile herd.**

- 1) For the long term benefit of the Fortymile ecosystem;
- 2) To help recover the Fortymile caribou herd to its traditional range and to benefit the people who value the herd and its ecosystem;
- 3) To promote viewing opportunities of the Fortymile herd during its spring and fall migrations;
- 4) To provide an opportunity for the caribou population to increase and expand into its historic range;
- 5) To promote similar goals between the agencies involved in management of the Fortymile caribou herd;
- 6) To resolve conflicts among interest groups;
- 7) To encourage sound wildlife management decisions that consider diverse values.

### **C. Should the herd increase?**

Yes—for the reasons listed above, actions should be taken to increase the herd. Management should follow a stepwise progression of actions that is respectful of all wildlife and which increases the herd at a moderate rate (5 to 10% per year, 28,000 to 36,000 caribou).

There are two basic ways to increase the herd: 1) increase productivity and/or 2) decrease mortality. The Planning Team considered both.



### A. Are sufficient calves born each year?

**Yes.** Annual herd calving rates are average to high and are not limiting herd growth. Calf survival, however, is definitely a limiting factor. In 1994, about 8200 calves were born, but **more** than 70% of them died within a year (this and other statistics cited in the plan are discussed in a research report by Boertje, R. D., Gardner, C., and Valkenburg, P.V. 1995. *Factors Limiting the Fortymile Caribou Herd*. Published by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game).

### B. Is weather limiting population growth?

**Not** to our knowledge. The 1980s were favorable for herd growth and in the past 6 years, only the record early snowfall of 1992 was severe enough to result in a major decline in herd productivity.

### C. Is range quality limiting herd growth? Can the range support a larger herd?

The current range is in good condition, and there are thousands of miles of traditional range which have not been used for 20 to 30 years. Research has shown that the range can support increased caribou numbers, with plentiful lichens available on the currently-used range and vast expanses of untouched former range available. Thus, protecting critical caribou range from development is of greater concern than improving range quality.

### D. What can be done to maintain the productivity of the caribou range?

1. Designate wildlife habitat as a major use under multiple use management within the Fortymile caribou range. Conservation of caribou habitat should take priority over conflicting uses in areas vital to caribou.
2. We recommend a five year pause on developments that might adversely affect critical caribou habitat.
3. Work with the military to prohibit sonic booms and to raise flight floors to minimize disturbance in sensitive calving and postcalving areas.
4. Allow a natural fire regime.
5. Continue to evaluate range quality and manage accordingly. If the herd increases but does not expand its range, the team will reevaluate the plan.
6. Continue to investigate other ways to improve the range.

### E. Should caribou be transplanted to this area?

Transplanting caribou was considered but not found to be a feasible way of restoring the Fortymile caribou herd throughout its historic range.

## A. Decrease Harvest

### 1. Is hunting pressure limiting the herd?

No. The harvest has been at low levels for several years. In 1994, for example, an estimated 8200 Fortymile caribou died, and of these, only 309 bulls were taken by hunters. Because this is less than 1.5 % of the herd and because bulls are plentiful and not as critical to the herd's growth as cows, hunting at this level is not a factor limiting the herd's growth.

### 2. Should the harvest be reduced? If so, why?

Yes, for three reasons:

First, although it is not a limiting factor, reducing the harvest shows respect for the declined herd and to all of the interest groups who participated in the planning process.

Second, this team believes that before any actions are taken to decrease predation, harvest should be minimized.

Third, reducing the harvest helps to isolate the effects of other management actions and is one of the few factors that can be controlled and measured.

#### a) If the harvest should be reduced, what actions should be taken to do so?

We recommend the following actions:

- 1) Reduce the Fortymile caribou harvest quota from 450 to 150 bulls; and
- 2) Encourage those who are not dependent on this herd to hunt elsewhere;
- 3) Change the state fall season to open after Labor Day weekend and to close the 30th of September;
- 4) Extend the Glacier Mountain Controlled Use Area nonmotorized restriction from the 20th to the 30th of September;
- 5) Close the Chicken Trail to motorized access for fall caribou hunting; and
- 6) Issue hunting permits only at Central, Eagle and the ADFG office in Tok;
- 7) Following termination of the plan, harvest quota will increase to less than or equal to 2% of the herd (which is the current level and does not limit the herd's ability to grow).

## B. Decrease Predation

### 1. Should this plan consider ways to reduce predation? If so, why?

Yes. Research has shown that predation on calves is one of the leading factors preventing the herd from growing.

Low calf survival is the primary reason why the Fortymile caribou herd has been stable since 1989, ranging from 22,766 in 1990 to 22,558 in 1995. Out of over 8,000 calves born in 1994, an estimated 5,000 were killed by predators within a year. Born in May, two-thirds of these calves will die before September, due mostly to predation by wolves and grizzly

must be reduced. We looked at all the options available to us and tried to find a combination that would benefit calf survival while minimizing the number of predators affected.

Some biologists believe that by reducing the effects of predation on the Fortymile herd, the herd could increase and then fluctuate naturally at a higher level. Once the herd is larger, the number of wolves will increase because of the higher prey base, but they may not have as great an impact as they now have on this herd. Therefore, further predator management is not expected.

## 1. Wolf Predation

### a) **Should any actions be taken to reduce wolf predation? If so, why?**

Yes. Low calf survival has been the primary reason the Fortymile Caribou Herd has been stable since 1989. The majority of the calves die prior to September; ongoing research has found that wolf predation is a main cause. Far fewer calves will die in the winter. In fact, calf mortality decreases to about 12% once calves reach 5 months of age. If we want to increase calf survival, reducing summer predation is critical.

During the summer, wolves normally do not hunt as a pack but tend to hunt alone or in pairs. Individual wolves have been found to be efficient predators on caribou calves and multiple kills of calves are commonly reported. Therefore, removing individual wolves could increase calf survival.

Caribou calf survival has increased in areas where wolves were reduced but grizzly bear numbers remained the same (including the Finlayson and Delta Caribou Herds).

### b) **If so, how should wolf predation be reduced?**

#### 1) **No aerial predator control and no state-sponsored trapping of wolves.**

We recommend no lethal predator control for three reasons. First, lethal control clearly means that wolves would be killed and some people (although certainly not all) consider killing the animals to be less humane than using non-lethal methods. Second, more wolves would be affected under lethal control than under non-lethal. In 1992, for example, the lethal control proposal would have killed as many as 450 wolves in the Fortymile.

But if surgical sterilization (only one of the non-lethal methods to be considered here) were used, not more than 30 males and/or 15 females in the 13 packs whose territory includes the summer range would be sterilized (see maps, Appendix A). The majority of the team considered the sterilization of up to 45 wolves to be far less objectionable than lethal control and preferable to continuing the current management that has not increased calf survival. Third, we all agreed that lethal methods are also deeply divisive—they tend to make adversaries of the very people who have a common commitment to the long-term health of all wildlife populations.

### c) **We recommend that wolf predation on caribou calves be temporarily reduced within the calving and summer range by reducing reproduction and by moving young adults.**

adult males and/or 15 adult females wolves whose territory includes the summer range. Worldwide, fertility control is being actively explored as a more humane approach to predator management and new research indicates that some non-lethal methods have more potential to be effective than previously thought.

Several methods of fertility control should be considered, including surgical sterilization, which are not likely to affect the sexual behavior of the animals. But before a decision is made to use surgery or any other method, additional research is needed to determine which non-lethal method involves the least human intrusion, has the least impact on the animals and the environment, and yet is still effective at decreasing calf predation. The final decision will be made by a research design team and approved by the Fortymile planning team (see Implementation section, below).

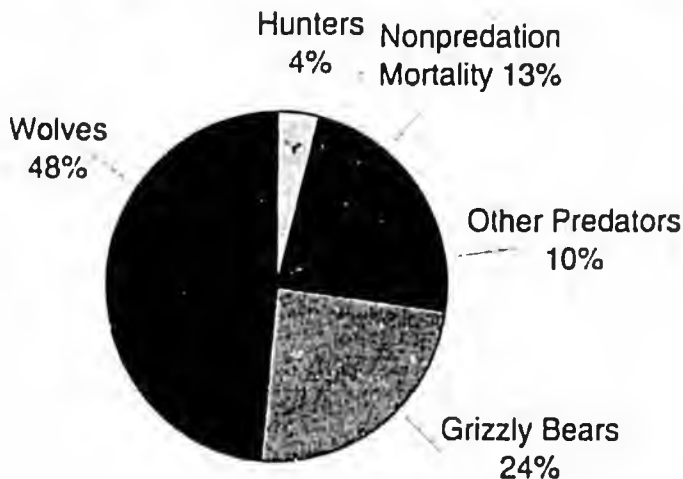
Several team members and a segment of the public were concerned that sterilization indicates disrespect for the individual wolf and takes away its wildness. The team took this concern very seriously and sought other methods, but no other method seemed to be as effective at decreasing predation on calves without also impacting many more wolves.

These methods are experimental. Therefore, we recommend a methodical, step-by-step approach to ensure that biologists can learn from each step and change the methods if they do not work or if a better approach is discovered. We recommend the Alaska Department of Fish and Game develop this as a carefully monitored research project. Because several of the methods are new, independent scientists who have experience with the techniques should review the research design.

- 2) Relocate young adults away from the summer range. Dispersal of young wolves is common and relocations would mimic this behavior.

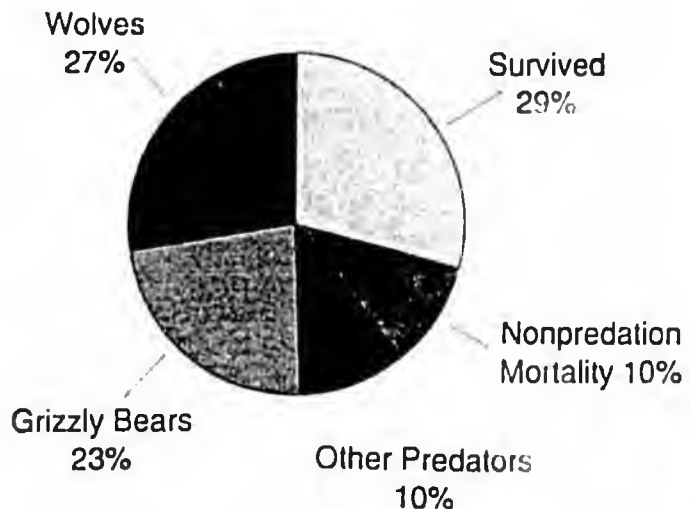
### Total Herd Mortality

May 1994 to May 1995



### Calf Mortality

May 1994 to May 1995



mately 80 to 110 wolves in the summer range is expected to be maintained during the course of this plan (outside of the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve). Reduced packs have been found to maintain their territory. This is important, because it limits the number of new wolves moving into the area.

Local trappers could assist this plan by shifting their efforts to wolves whose territories encompass the calving and summer range, where little or no trapping currently occurs. This would help reduce pack size, but would not eliminate packs. The area-wide wolf harvest in the Fortymile is not expected to increase since trappers will be shifting their efforts, not increasing them.

d) **New non-lethal methods will be considered as they become available.**

e) **Where would wolf predation be decreased?**

The program would take place only within the territories of packs which impact the herd's summer range, excluding Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve. Current packs inhabiting the preserve (Cottonwood, Godge, and Threefinger packs) as well as any new packs will be excluded from sterilization and relocation actions even if these packs range outside the preserve. No predator management activities will occur on lands administered by the NPS and BLM.

## 2. Grizzly Bear Predation

a) **Should any changes be made to current bear hunting regulations?**

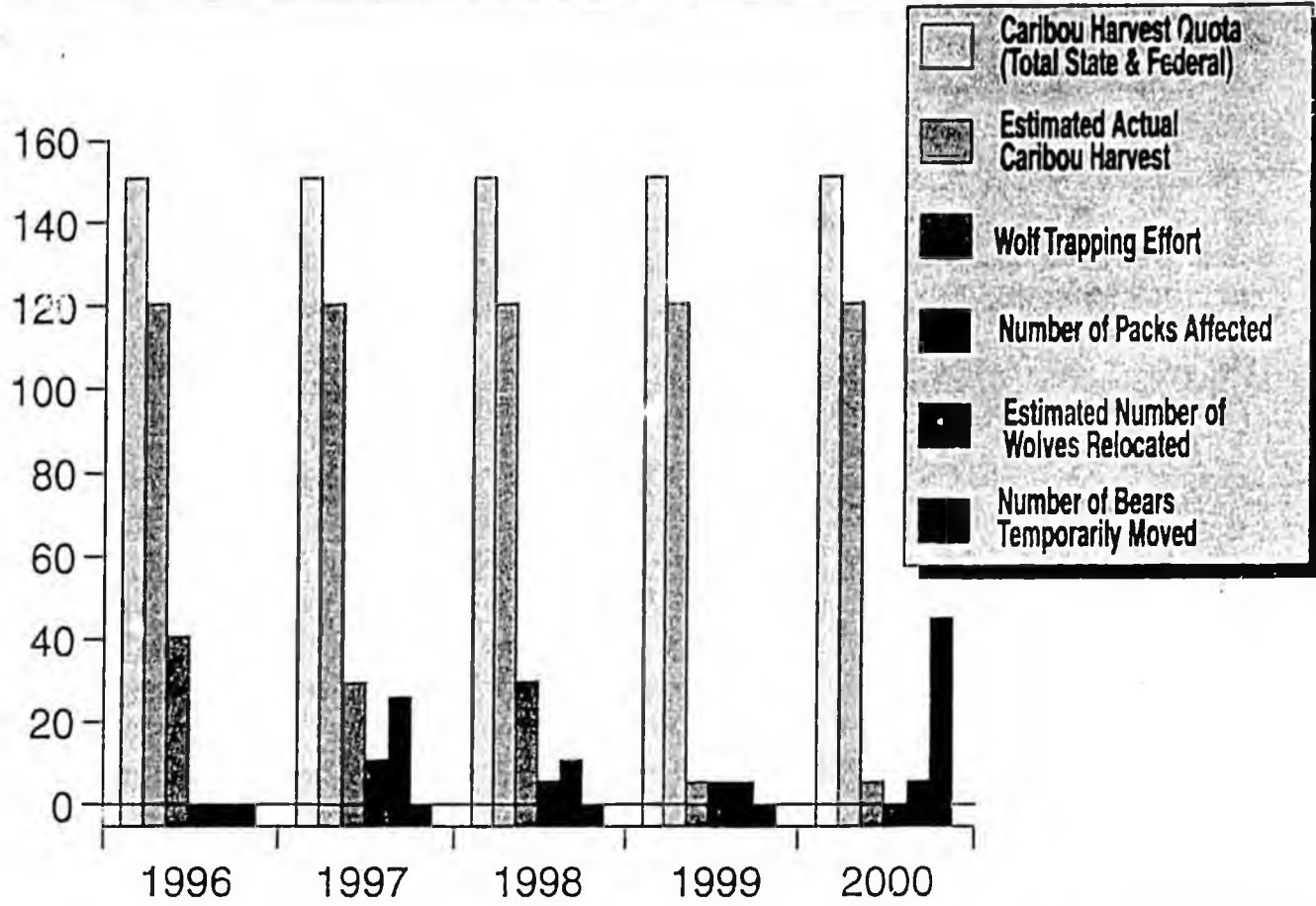
No. Maintain current bear hunting regulations.

b) **Should additional steps be taken to reduce grizzly bear predation?**

Perhaps. There are two principal reasons why we should be more cautious about reducing bear predation compared to wolf predation. First, unlike wolf predation which occurs year-round, most bear predation on caribou calves occurs in just the first 2 weeks of the calves' lives. By the end of the summer, wolves will kill more calves than bears. Secondly, unlike wolves, bears have very low reproductive rates, making them vulnerable to overharvest and much slower to recover. Thus, we should reduce bear predation only if decreasing predation by wolves does not increase calf survival.

c) **What steps do you recommend for reducing bear predation?**

If bear predation is shown to strongly limit calf recruitment after wolf predation has been reduced, we recommend that bears be temporarily moved from the calving area (excluding Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve) up to a maximum of 150 miles (or across the Yukon River) so that bears do not return until 2 weeks after peak calving. Bears inhabiting the preserve will not be relocated and bears will not be relocated into the preserve. This action would not occur until the final year of this plan. The objective is for all the bears that were moved to return to the area.



Year	Currently	Over the Planning Period				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total State & Federal Quota	450	150	150	150	150	150
Estimated Actual Caribou Harvest	350	100-120	100-120	100-120	100-120	100-120
Wolf Trapping Effort	30-40	30-40	30	30	0-5	0-5
Number of Packs Affected by Fertility Control	0	0	5-10	2-5	0-5	0
Estimated Number of Wolves Relocated	0	0	10-25	5-10	0-5	0-5
Number of Bears Temp. Moved	0	0	0	0	0	30-40

Notify the public when the herd is expected to cross the Taylor Highway in early October. Everyone can enjoy the spectacular fall crossing. During that time, the weather can be glorious and the tundra in full color. The caribou are robust, with full manes and shiny antlers, and people can witness bulls fighting for dominance.

## **V. Public Involvement and Awareness**



### **A. What should be done to increase public awareness of Fortymile wildlife issues?**

Public input is a vital part of this plan; we believe public support is essential for the plan to work. The public has been and will continue to be involved in developing this plan through this Planning Team, public meetings, written comments, the Board of Game, the Eastern Interior Subsistence Regional Advisory Council and the Federal Subsistence Board. The team should take the following steps to increase awareness of and support for this recovery effort:

- a) Develop a communication and education strategy for Fortymile caribou management;
- b) Identify viewing areas where people have the best chance of observing wildlife and/or hearing wolves;
- c) During the planning period, increase awareness of hunting opportunities away from the Fortymile caribou herd;
- d) Continue to involve the public in the direction of the program. The planning team should work with agencies to arrange opportunities for citizens to participate in field work such as habitat monitoring and caribou and wolf observations.
- e) Increase awareness of the contributions hunters and trappers are making to the recovery effort. All funds for the effort are expected to come from hunting and trapping licenses and from big game tags; not from the general fund. Hunters and trappers are minimizing the caribou harvest and shifting trapping efforts to packs whose territory includes the caribou herd's summer range.

## **A. Future Team Responsibilities**

The Fortymile Planning Team will continue to monitor implementation of the plan and to meet regularly to evaluate results and advise.

## **B. Research Design**

A research design will be developed by ADFG in consultation with an independent team of scientists including ecologists, veterinarians and experts in fertility control. The design will be approved by the Fortymile Team. The design should focus on the most effective, timely and scientifically defensible non-lethal techniques and must include provisions to evaluate the effects on wolves and on calf survival. It must also include criteria for terminating the program if it is found to be ineffective.

## **C. Monitor the plan's effectiveness**

1. Determine the effects of a minimal harvest on herd growth.
2. Determine effects of non-lethal fertility control of wolves on herd growth and on the area's wolf population.
3. Determine herd movement and range expansion during the life of the plan.
4. Evaluate the quality of the adjacent unoccupied range conditions.
5. Publish results in the biannual Comeback Trail newsletter.

## **D. Potential results**

Using non-lethal fertility control as the primary action to reduce calf mortality is a new and largely untested technique and should be viewed as experimental. We do not know how well it will work. However, the team agrees we need to find alternate management methods that are more publicly acceptable that are biologically sound.

We believe these provisions will lead to a moderate increase, about 5 to 10 % per year, in herd size. At these growth rates, we expect the herd to number between 28,000 and 36,000 by the end of the 5-year plan. We do not, however, recommend a specific herd size objective. Instead, we have attempted to specify acceptable means that will allow the herd to increase and expand its range with the fewest environmental, economic and social costs.

### **b) What happens at the end of the five year planning period?**

Our intent is that at the end of five years, the actions recommended in this plan cease. At that point, the actions taken will be evaluated to determine their cost, impacts, effectiveness in reaching the plan's objectives, and public acceptance. Following the evaluation, the plan will be revised using a public process.

The recommendations included in this plan have been developed specifically for recovery of the Fortymile caribou herd and may or may not be applicable to other situations.

We request that the recommendations included in the final Fortymile Caribou Herd Management Plan be taken in their entirety—they represent a package and cannot be easily separated without compromising the integrity of the agreement. If the Alaska Board of Game or the Federal Subsistence Board desires changes in the plan, the team would like an opportunity to comment.

We strongly recommend that a similar public planning process be used for resolving other wildlife management issues.

The National Park Service (NPS) believes this plan is consistent with the Department of Interior's directive for ecosystem based management. The NPS supports this plan and the process used to develop it. All State and Federal Agencies respected the different agency mandates and policies. Under this plan, no predator control or relocations will occur on the Preserve lands administered by the NPS nor will Preserve predators be sterilized or moved while outside the Preserve. It is NPS policy to advocate predator control on NPS administered lands only as a part of an endangered species management plan. Within Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, the NPS will continue to protect wildlife and their habitat while allowing sport hunting, subsistence hunting, and trapping as mandated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does not have any lands under its jurisdiction within the existing Fortymile caribou range as considered in this plan. Therefore the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does not have a position on the predator (wolf) control issue as presented in the Fortymile caribou plan, and neither approves nor disapproves of the predator control options as presented in the plan.

**Environmental Concerns**

1. Nicole Whittington-Evans \_\_\_\_\_ Alaska Wilderness Recreation & Tourism Association \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan
2. Matt Singer \_\_\_\_\_ Alaska Wildlife Alliance \_\_\_\_\_ Does not support plan
3. Dave van den Burg \_\_\_\_\_ Northern Alaska Environmental Ctr \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan
4. Katharine Richardson \_\_\_\_\_ Former Taylor Hwy. resident concerned about the welfare of wolves \_\_\_\_\_ Does not support plan  
Resigned from team after the draft plan

**Hunting Concerns**

1. Bud Burris \_\_\_\_\_ Alaska Outdoor Council, Tanana Valley Sportsmen's Association \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan
2. Dean Cummings \_\_\_\_\_ Delta advisory committee \_\_\_\_\_ Does not support plan
3. Isaac Juneby \_\_\_\_\_ Eagle Advisory Committee \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan
4. Mike Tinker \_\_\_\_\_ Fairbanks Advisory Committee and Alaska Wildlife Conservation Association \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan
5. Frank Entsminger \_\_\_\_\_ Upper Tanana/40 mile Advisory Committee \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan

**Native and Subsistence Concerns**

1. Ed Kormendy \_\_\_\_\_ Dawson First Nation, Yukon \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan
2. Jeff Roach \_\_\_\_\_ Eastern Interior Subsistence Council \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan
3. George Yaska \_\_\_\_\_ Tanana Chiefs Conference \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan
4. Keith Jonathan \_\_\_\_\_ Tanana Chiefs Conference \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan
5. Kenny Thomas, Jr. \_\_\_\_\_ Tanacross Village Council \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan

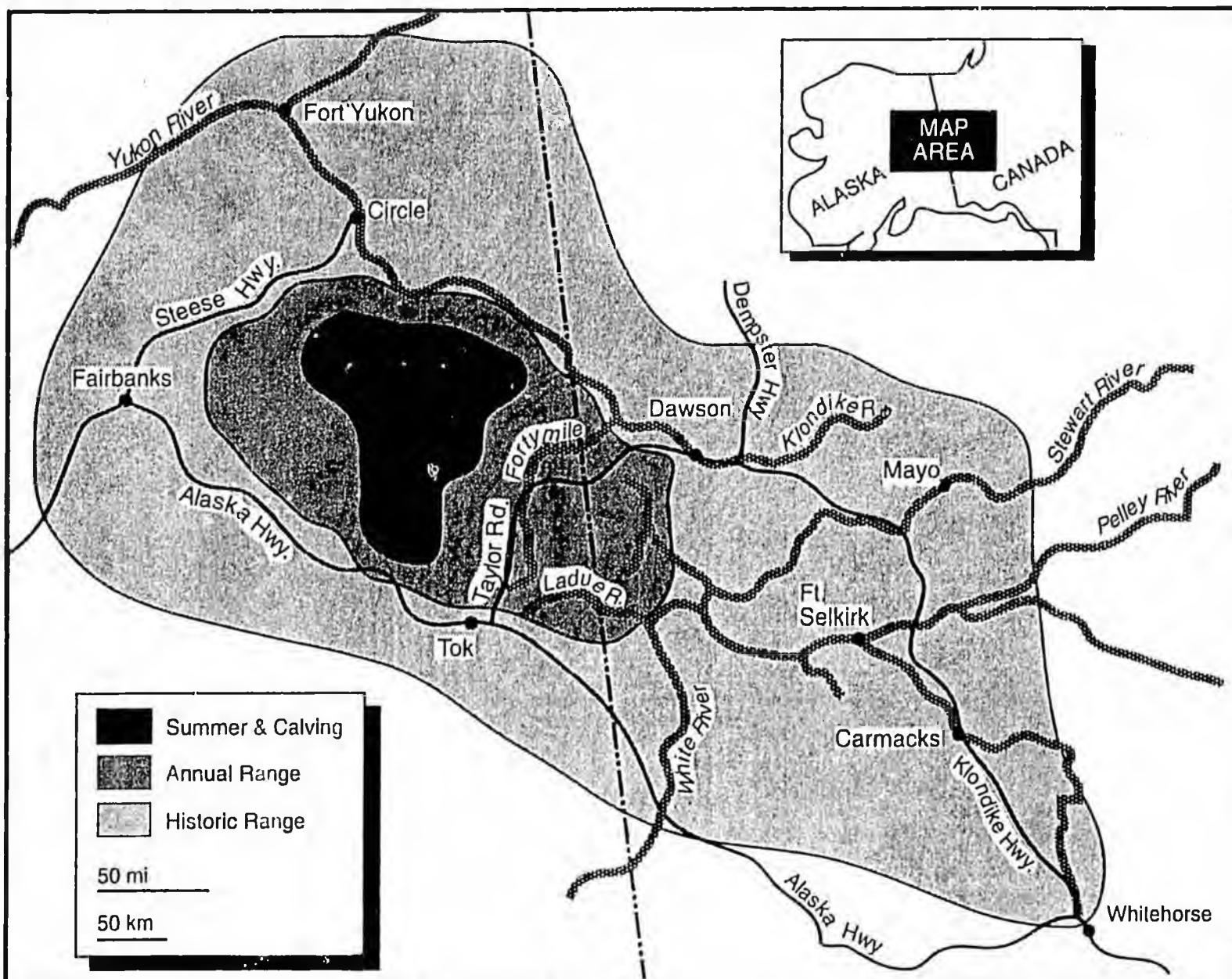
**Agency Representatives**

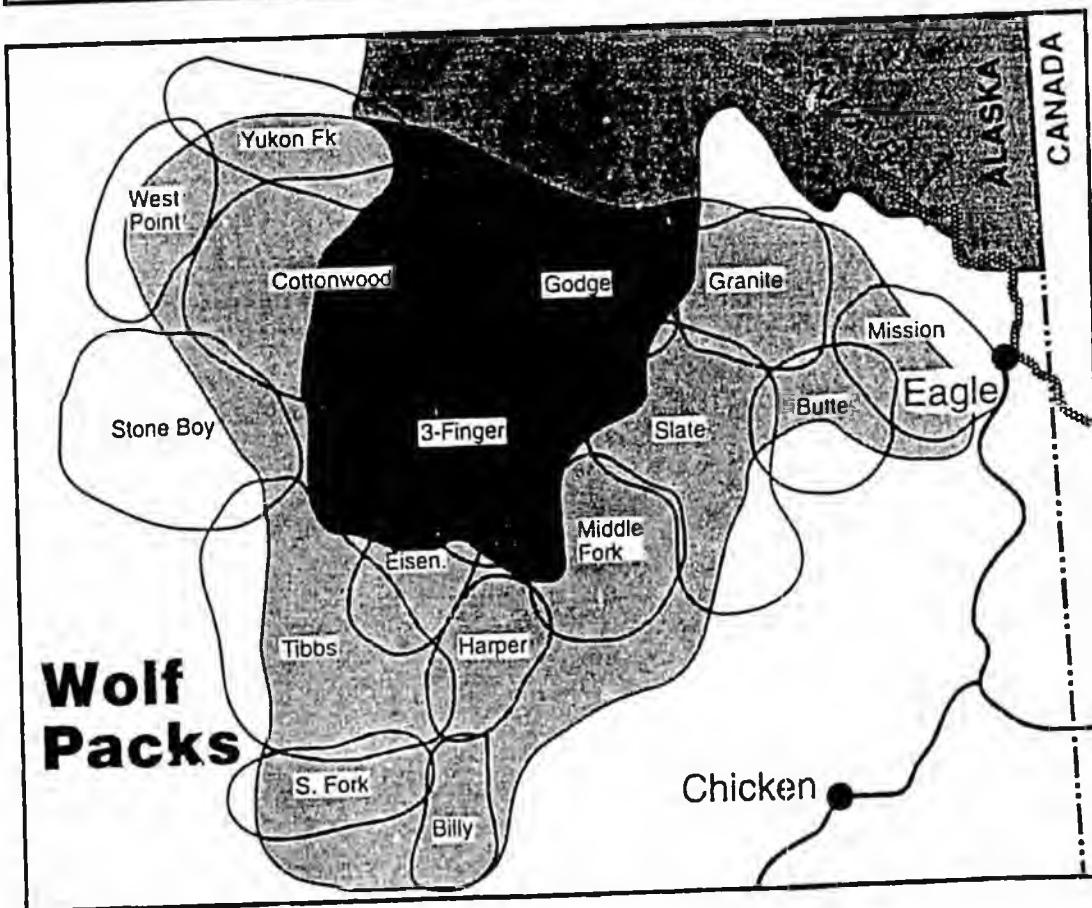
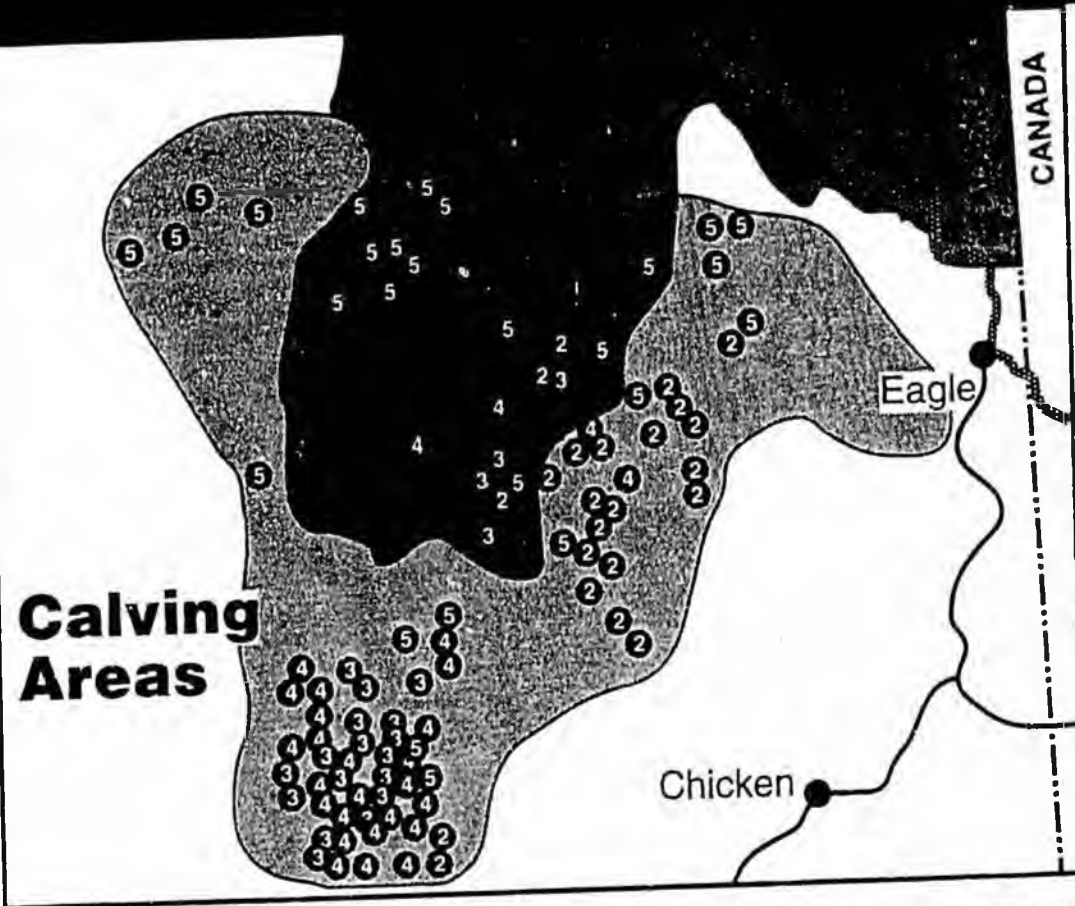
1. Ruth Gronquist \_\_\_\_\_ Bureau of Land Management \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan
2. Conrad Guenther \_\_\_\_\_ Fish & Wildlife Service \_\_\_\_\_ No position
3. Kevin Fox \_\_\_\_\_ National Park Service \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan
4. Terry Haynes \_\_\_\_\_ Subsistence Division \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan  
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
5. Craig Gardner \_\_\_\_\_ Wildlife Conservation Division \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan  
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
6. Dorothy Cooley \_\_\_\_\_ Yukon Renewable Resources Dept. \_\_\_\_\_ Supports the plan

**Mediator**

Susan Todd \_\_\_\_\_ University of Alaska Fairbanks

# Fortymile Ranges





During this century, the Fortymile Caribou Herd has undergone a major decline in abundance and distribution. During the early 1900s, the herd was the largest in Alaska and one of the largest in the world. In 1920, renowned biologist Olaus Murie estimated the herd to number 568,000 caribou. At that time, the herd ranged from Whitehorse, Yukon, to the White Mountains, north of Fairbanks, Alaska—some 85,000 square miles.

In the 1930s, the herd fell to an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 caribou. The cause of the decline is unknown, but possible contributing factors were loss of winter habitat due to fires, food limitation and overharvest. If Murie's population estimate was accurate, density would have been much higher than the range could have supported, making food limitation a distinct possibility. Following the decline, the herd rarely used the eastern half of its range in the Yukon.

During the 1950s, the Fortymile herd increased and may have reached 60,000 caribou by 1956. Herd size was estimated to remain between 40,000 and 60,000 until 1963. This was much lower than expected based on the high calf survival during that period and the amount of range the herd used annually. Other evidence of the herd's size at the time is biologist Ron Skoog's report that during its fall migration, this herd spanned an area 20 miles wide and 130 miles long, stretching from the Taylor Highway to the Steese Highway. The herd also used areas east of Dawson and, during some years, the entire herd wintered in the Yukon.

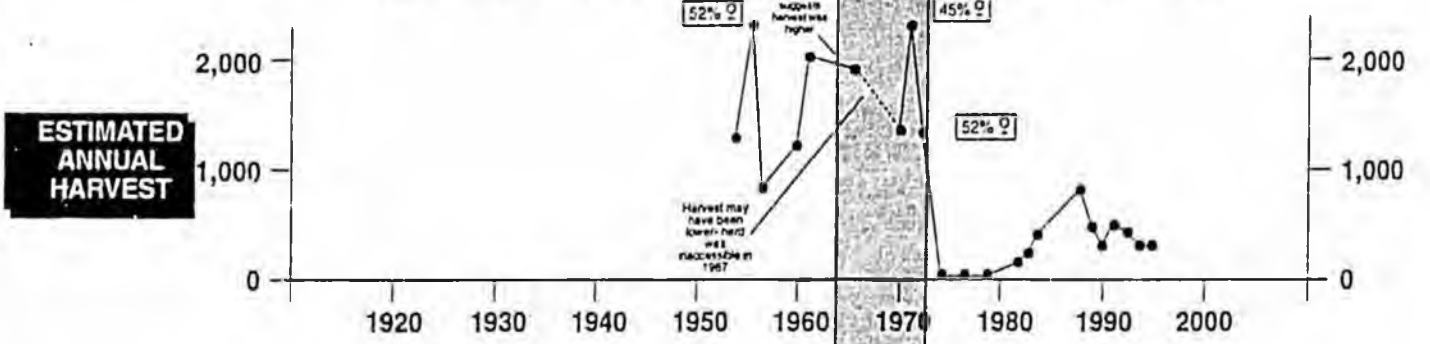
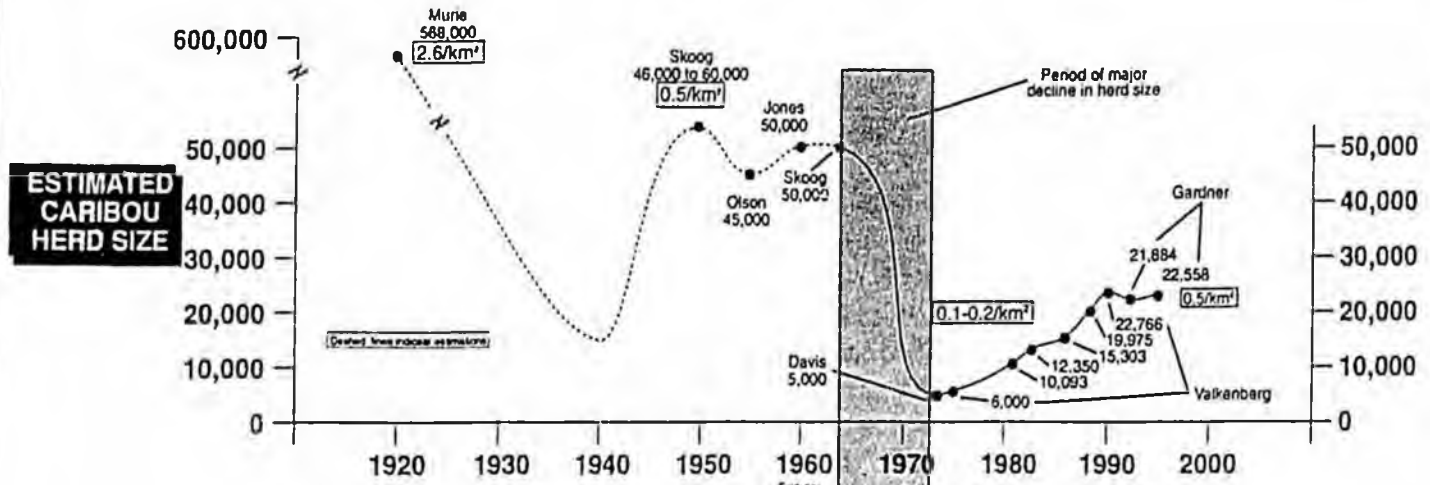
But then the population plummeted. From an estimated 50,000 animals in 1963, the herd fell to just over 6,500 in 1973. A combination of factors was to blame. Humans were definitely overharvesting the herd between 1964 and 1967 and again during 1971 and 1972. Unfavorable weather probably took a toll between 1966 and 1969 and again during 1971. In addition, high wolf numbers between 1963 and 1975 contributed to herd mortality. In 1967, the herd ceased crossing the Steese Highway and rarely crossed into the Yukon after 1973. Once called the Steese-Fortymile Caribou Herd, the herd's name has been shortened to the Fortymile Caribou Herd, since few people remember the days when the Steese Highway was closed for days during the herd's migration.

Possibly none of these factors acting alone would have led to the decline. However, poor management decisions allowed these factors to act in concert. The caribou herd was grossly overestimated during this period. The result was that high harvests were allowed. Also, the impact of wolves and bears on a declining herd was believed to be minor. If we had the census techniques we do now, these mistakes could have been prevented.

The herd began increasing again in 1976 and continued to grow until 1990. During this period, weather was generally favorable, wolf numbers were low to moderate, and harvest was relatively low. However, the herd stopped growing in 1990, coincident with unfavorable weather and increasing wolf numbers. It has since remained stable at about 22,000 caribou.

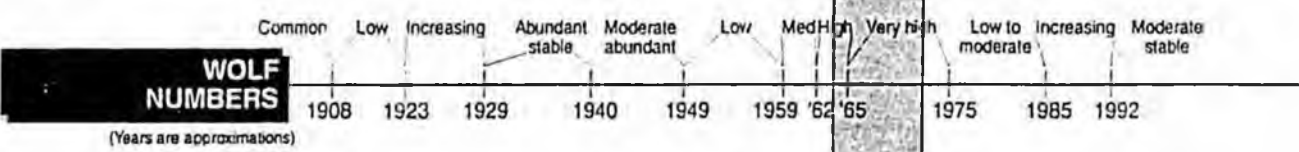
Virtually extinct in its former range in the Yukon, the vast herd that Murie watched for 20 days as it migrated across the Steese Highway now crosses the Taylor Highway in a matter of hours.

# History of the 40 Mile Herd



**HARVEST REGULATIONS**

Very liberal; 6 month season; 3-6 caribou bag limit.	Liberal; 6 month season; 3-4 caribou bag limit.	Restrictive; 15-41 day season; mostly 1 bull bag limit.	Very restrictive; harvest quota; bull only.
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**COMMENTS**

Market hunting common until 1930	Federal wolf control '49-'59	Excessive harvest '63-'73 (As much as 1/3 of herd/yr)	Wolf control on winter range '82-'83	Registration permits hunt 1990-1995
		Last crossing of Steese Hwy '67		Few caribou in Yukon after '73

## **How will the non-lethal management actions work to reduce predation on caribou calves?**

- Wolf numbers will be reduced and maintained at a lower level within the Fortymile herd's calving and summer ranges.
- Wolf numbers will be reduced primarily by relocating the subordinate wolves from each pack that uses the herd's summer range but does not primarily reside within Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.
- Lower wolf numbers and pack sizes will be maintained by sterilizing the alpha pair.

## **What needs to happen for these actions to work?**

- Sterilized alpha pairs must retain their status and territories and keep new wolves from establishing territories within the herd's calving and summer ranges.
- Return rate of the relocated wolves must be low. If these wolves returned, pack size and pup production might not be adequately reduced.
- Compensatory predation by single wolves not associated with packs or by the alpha pair must not become excessive.
- The kill rate by grizzly bears must remain comparable to current levels.
- Mortality rates of relocated wolves must be comparable or lower than mortality rates for naturally dispersing wolves.

## **What evidence indicates the management actions might work?**

- Individual wolves kill many calves. It has been documented that during 1994 and 1995 individual wolves killed between 25 and 40 Fortymile calves during the first 15 days of calving. By reducing the number of wolves, the actual number of calves killed by wolves may decline.
- Wolf pups increase the pack's food requirements. Pack nutritional requirements increase up to 60-70% during pup rearing.
- Limited evidence collected in the Yukon (1 pack) and in Minnesota (6 packs) indicates that sterilized alpha wolves will maintain their status in the pack and the reduced packs will maintain their territories.

year class but the distances moved by dispersing wolves in Alaska are 50-70 miles.

Wolves relocated greater than 40 miles away from their home territories in Minnesota did not return. The survival rate for the relocated wolves, including pups, was comparable to resident wolves. There are areas of state land in Alaska that support few people, few wolves and high ungulate populations that could be used as relocation sites.

- By relocating subordinate wolves and restricting reproduction by the alpha wolves, the wolf population with the herd's calving and summer range will be reduced by about 60%. The population may be reduced further if additional wolves are removed by subsistence trappers.
- The benefits of the program will continue as long as the alpha pair retains its territory.
- Studies in Denali National Park found the large majority of the alpha male and female wolves were not genetically related. These data indicate that even in areas without hunting and trapping, unrelated wolves are accepted into existing packs or form new packs and the family pack structure is continually changing. Therefore, dispersal plays a large part in wolf ecology in Alaska.
- Grizzly bear predation rates on caribou calves decline substantially once the calves are two weeks old.
- Grizzly bears are not species-specific predators and select other food sources, especially once the plant growing season begins.

### **Information sources used by the team in developing their recommendations concerning predator management:**

Adams, L.G., F.J. Singer, and B.W. Dale. 1995. Caribou calf mortality in Denali National Park, Alaska. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 59:584-594.

Ballard, W.B., J.S. Whitman, and C.L. Gardner. 1987. Ecology of an exploited wolf population in south-central Alaska. *Wildl. Monogr.* 98. 54pp.

Boertje, R.D., C.L. Gardner, and P.V. Valkenburg. 1995. Factors limiting the Fortymile caribou herd. Alaska Dept. Fish and Game. Fed. Aid in Wildl Restor. Prog. Rep. Proj. W-24-3.

Fritz, S.H., W.J. Paul, and L.D. Mech. 1984. Movements of translocated wolves in Minnesota. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 48(3). pp. 709-721.

Fuller, T.K. 1989. Population dynamics of wolves in north-central Minnesota. Wildl. Monogr. 105. 41pp.

Gasaway, W.C., Boertje, R.D., Grangaard, D.V., Kelleyhouse, D.G., Stephenson, R.O., and Larsen, D.G. 1992. The role of predation in limiting moose at low densities in Alaska and Yukon and implications for conservation. Wildl. Monogr. 120. 59pp.

Hayes, R.D. 1995. Numerical and functional response of wolves, and regulation of moose in the Yukon. McS. Thesis. Simon Frasier Univ. 132pp.

Peterson, R.O., J.D. Woolington, and T.N. Bailey. 1984. Wolves of the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Wildl. Monogr. 88. 52pp.

**Consultants:**

Dr. L.D. Mech, National Biological Survey, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Rick Farnell, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources, Whitehorse, Yukon.

Robert Hayes, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources, Haines Junction, Yukon.

Dr. Terry Boyer, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Dr. Tanya Bubela, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Rodney Boertje, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Bruce Dale, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fairbanks, Alaska.

## Estimated Operating Costs by Year and Activity

(Dollars x 1000)

ACTIVITY	Alternative 1 (No Change)					Alternative 2 (Team Proposal)					Alternative 3 (Aggressive Action)				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Monitor Caribou Harvest	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0
Wolf Population Estimate	3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	5.0	5.1	3	3.3	3.4	5.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
Wolf Sterilization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.5	3.5	3.5	0	0	0	0	0
Wolf Relocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70.0	12.0	11.1	0	0	0	0	0
Wolf Radio Surveys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.6	2.7	0	0	0	0	0
Caribou Surveys	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
Caribou Research	63.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	63.0	37.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	37.0	63.0	63.0	63.0
Informational Newsletters	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Team Meetings	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0	0	0	0	0
Lethal Wolf Removal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98.0	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5
Grizzly Bear Relocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73*	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL COST</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>179.5</b>	<b>183.1</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>122.7</b>

\* If required

**Additional Cost over 5 years, Compared to the No Change Alternative**

**318.6**

**309.9**

**327.5**

**Estimated Number of Caribou in 5 years**

22,000 to 28,000

28,000 to 36,000

35,000 to 45,000



# ALASKA OUTDOOR COUNCIL

P.O. BOX 22394  
JUNEAU, AK. 99802  
(907) 463-3830

May 2, 1995

Representative Joe Green, Co-Chair  
House Resources Committee  
Alaska State Capitol  
Juneau, Ak. 99801

Dear Rep. Green:

I am writing to express our views on SB 77, as well as point out some things about this legislation that we feel to be important.

First of all, our group strongly endorses the idea of returning the moniker for the Division of Wildlife Conservation to Division of Game as presented in Section 5.

Secondly, in response to the Department's and the Board of Game's apparent inability to initiate and carry out several important aspects of intensive management, we continue to be supportive of the Legislature's attempts to address this problem.

Although we fully understand the reasoning behind the language in Section 7 where intensive management techniques cannot include methods and means of taking game, access to game, or human harvest of game, we are concerned that in some instances these may be legitimate and worthwhile tools. These types of techniques have been used successfully in Sweden and should not be arbitrarily eliminated.

Thank you for your time and attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Eddie Grasser  
Legislative Affairs

cc: Senator Bert Sharp  
House Resources Committee

A M E N D M E N T \

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE BROWN

TO: HCS CSSB 77(FIN); version Z

1 Page 2, lines 30 - 31:

2 Delete "but not including restrictions on methods or means of taking game,

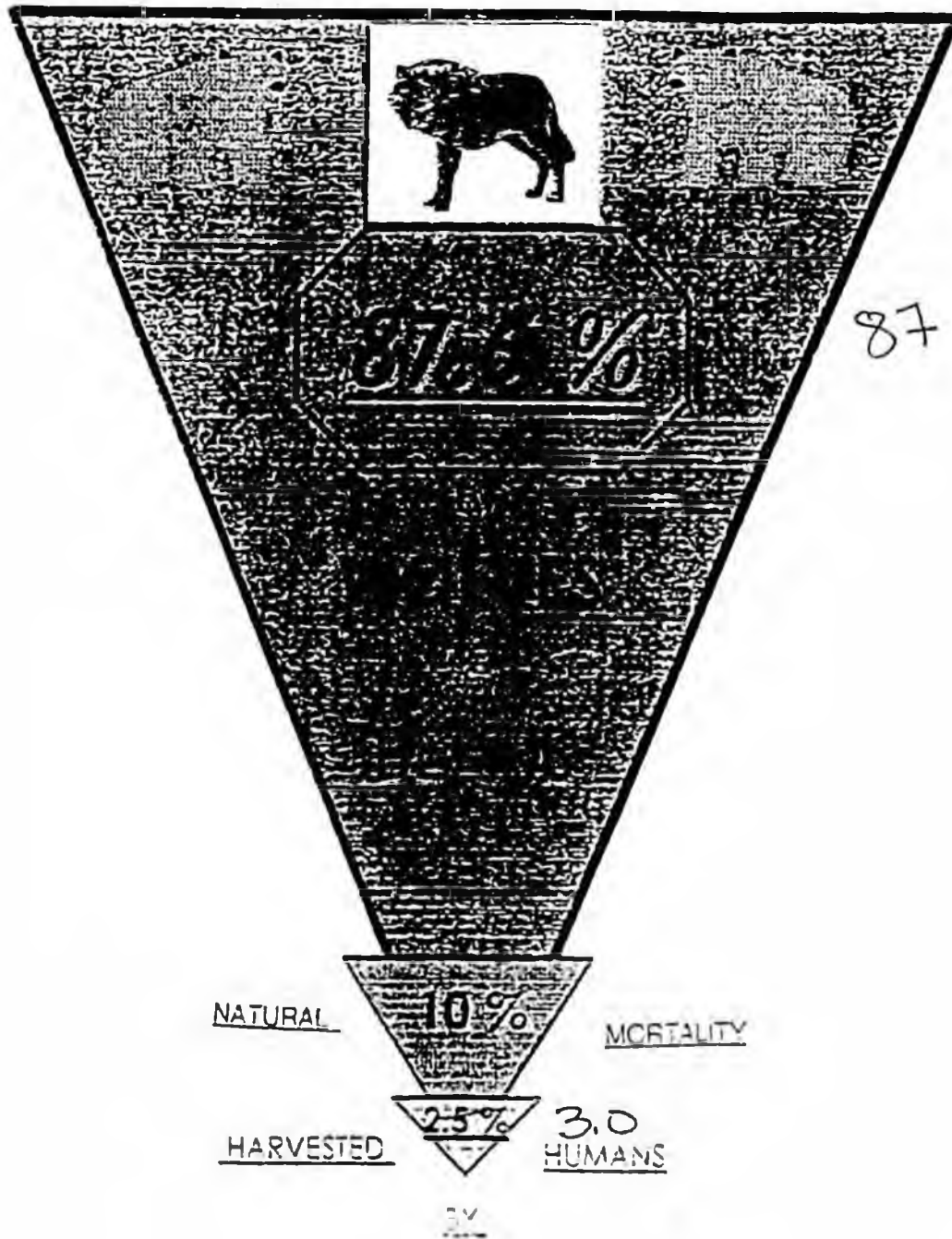
3 access to game, or human harvest of game"

SHEEP

MOOSE

CARIBOU

# HARVEST RATIO



Data from ADFG 1991



## The Alaska Wildlife Alliance

February 19, 1996

Representative Mark Hanley  
Room 507, State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

**RE: Wildlife Legislation**

Dear Representative Hanley,

We are deeply concerned about wildlife-related legislation being considered by the Legislature. These bills, including a bounty on wolves, contradict sound wildlife management and are not in the long-term best interests of Alaskans. They lack scientific credibility and are openly hostile to the value of wildlife viewing, wildlife-dependent tourism, and nonconsumptive use and user groups.

We support responsible consumptive use of Alaska's wildlife. However, a radical minority within the hunting community, including leaders of the Alaska Outdoor Council, has convinced key legislators that these extremist bills represent the interests of all consumptive users. On the contrary, there is a growing awareness among responsible hunters that this agenda is not grounded in science, only stokes opposition to all hunting, and encourages federal intervention. Many are alarmed at the direction these bills take Alaska's wildlife management.

We urge your strong opposition to all of the following bills.

**SB 77: "Intensive Game Management."** This bill mandates "intensive management" (predator control) *whenever* a prey herd declines - regardless of the situation and with no public process. It requires that 35% of "harvestable" moose and caribou be reserved for consumptive use (currently, about 7% are taken by hunters). Biologists, including Dept. of Fish and Game personnel, agree that to achieve this quota, wolves and bears must be reduced to "unusable" populations (i.e. there would be so few that hunting and trapping of them would be closed). Intensive management is also expensive - in a time of budget cutting.

**SB 262: No Net Loss - and then some.** This bill requires that for state lands closed to hunting, or even closed to a particular method, five times the acreage must be opened somewhere else. This bill is based on the false premise that hunting opportunity is diminishing in Alaska. In fact, according to ADF&G data, human harvest of moose, sheep and caribou has more than doubled in the last 20 years. In some areas of Alaska, seasons and bag limits for big game have actually increased; the only new restrictions are along the road system where pressure is concentrated and heavy.

**SB 230/HB 447: Unrestricted Access.** These bills say that "traditional access" cannot be restricted. The intent is to preclude better regulations of helicopters, snowmachines, ATVs, airboats and other vehicles. If passed, the use of motorized vehicles on state lands will become an unregulated free-for-all, and state land agencies and the Game Board will be unable to take action to protect important wildlife habitat or prevent overuse. While we support the right to recreate with motorized equipment, protection of the land and careful monitoring of their effects should be a top priority.

# Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR  
**BERT SHARP**

DISTRICT P

CHAIRMAN  
SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

MEMBER  
FINANCE COMMITTEE  
RULES COMMITTEE



SPONSOR STATEMENT

**Senate**  
CSHCS-SB77(FIN)

FAIRBANKS

DENALI BANK BUILDING  
119 N. CUSHMAN, SUITE 201  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
(907) 452-7885/7886

SESSION ADDRESS

STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 514  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182  
(907) 465 3604/4921

BY: SENATOR BERT SHARP

THIS LEGISLATION DOES THREE THINGS:

SECTION 2 AMENDS AS 16.05.020, THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER, BY ADDING A NEW ITEM (4) TO THE FUNCTIONS LIST STATING THAT THE COMMISSIONER WILL "ASSIST THE BOARD OF FISHERIES AND THE BOARD OF GAME BY IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS AS REQUESTED BY EITHER BOARD." BRINGS IN LINE WITH RECENT COURT DECISIONS, I.E., FALSE PASS INCIDENTAL CHUM CATCH QUOTA.

SECTION 3 AMENDS AS.16.05.050 BY ADDING A NEW PARAGRAPH WHICH SPECIFIES THAT THE COMMISSIONER SHALL COOPERATE WITH AND ASSIST THE BOARD OF FISHERIES AND THE BOARD OF GAME.

SECTION 4 AS 16.05.255(E) IS AMENDED BY ADDING ON LINE 12, PAGE 2, THE PHRASE "CONSISTENT WITH THE SUSTAINED YIELD PRINCIPLE". IT CLARIFIES LANGUAGE CONTAINED IN THE INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION PASSED IN 1994 WHICH BOTH THE BOARD AND THE DEPARTMENT ARE HAVING PROBLEMS UNDERSTANDING. BASICALLY THEY WERE SAYING, DEPLETION OF GAME POPULATIONS FROM WHAT LEVEL, HIGH, LOW OR PRESENT? SO, AS 16.05.255(e)(2) WAS AMENDED BY ADDING THE WORDS "OR HAS RESULTED" AFTER THE WORD RESULT ON PAGE 2, LINES 19 AND 20.

HCS FOR CS FOR SB-77(RES) HAD ADDED A SECTION 5 TO SUBSTITUTE THE WORD ACTIVE FOR INTENSIVE IN AS 16.05.255(F). THIS WAS DELETED.



REPRESENTING  
GOLDEN HEART  
OF ALASKA

# CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)  
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO  
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Rev. 6/98

Central Microfilm Services  
Department of Education  
State of Alaska



## The Alaska Wildlife Alliance

February 19, 1996

Representative Mark Hanley  
Room 507, State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

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**SB 262: No Net Loss - and then some.** This bill requires that for state lands closed to hunting, or even closed to a particular method, 3 times the acreage must be opened somewhere else. This bill is based on the false premise that hunting opportunity is diminishing in Alaska. In fact, according to ADF&G data, human harvest of moose, sheep and caribou has more than doubled in the last 20 years. In some areas of Alaska, seasons and bag limits for big game have actually increased; the only new restrictions are along the road system where pressure is concentrated and heavy.

**SB 230/HB 447: Unrestricted Access.** These bills say that "traditional access" cannot be restricted. The intent is to preclude better regulations of helicopters, snowmachines, ATVs, airboats and other vehicles. If passed, the use of motorized vehicles on state lands will become an unregulated free-for-all, and state land agencies and the Game Board will be unable to take action to protect important wildlife habitat or prevent overuse. While we support the right to recreate with motorized equipment, protection of the land and careful monitoring of their effects should be a top priority.

**SB 247: Wildlife Funding.** This bill requires that the ADF&G budget can be used only on habitat manipulation and predator removal. It bars any spending on wildlife viewing, non-game species programs, or habitat protection. Extremists are using budget threats to force ADF&G to conduct aggressive and expensive predator control. This bill also seeks to stifle the growing economic power of nonconsumptive expenditures. Recent economic research shows that nonconsumptive wildlife use by Alaska residents contribute 30% more dollars into Alaska's economy than do hunting and trapping expenditures, making this bill even more unfair and outrageous.

**SB 81: Wolf Bounties:** This bill places a \$200 bounty on wolves and demotes them to a classification equal to that of rats ("unclassified game"). There are no season or bag limit restrictions for unclassified game. This bill has great potential to spark a tourism boycott and further divide Alaskans. Experience has proven that bounties are subject to widescale fraud, costly, and unsupported by the public. It is estimated that the bounty bill would cost Alaska more than \$675,000 in general funds over 5 years, with no measurable benefits.

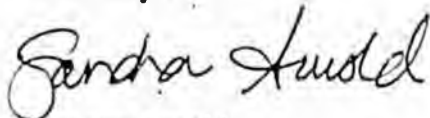
**HB 313: Wolves for ten bucks.** This bill reduces the fee that non-residents must pay to shoot a wolf from \$175 to \$10. This bill, like the others, sends a poor message about how Alaska values its wildlife and biodiversity.

These bills are expensive, defy common sense and scientific opinion, and are not in the best interests of wildlife or Alaska. In a society which increasingly questions the merits of hunting and trapping, we would be prudent to do all we can to demonstrate wise stewardship of all species of Alaskan wildlife, and give equal respect to different value systems concerning wildlife. The agenda in these collective bills is truly a step towards divisiveness and controversy, not away from it.

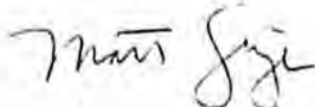
Alaska should have the most progressive wildlife management in the world. Instead, these bills ignore the consensus of the professional wildlife management community and set us back decades. We encourage you to learn from past mistakes and reject this narrow-minded war on wildlife.

Thank you for your consideration. If we can be of assistance in providing more information on any of these bills or other wildlife issues, please contact us.

Sincerely,



Sandra Arnold  
Executive Director



Matt Singer  
Associate Director

# Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR  
**BERT SHARP**

DISTRICT P

CHAIRMAN  
SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

MEMBER  
FINANCE COMMITTEE  
RULES COMMITTEE



SPONSOR STATEMENT

*Senate*  
CSHCS-SB77(FIN)

FAIRBANKS

DENALI BANK BUILDING  
119 N CUSHMAN, SUITE 201  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
(907) 452-7885/7886

SESSION ADDRESS

STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 514  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182  
(907) 465-3004/4921

BY: SENATOR BERT SHARP

THIS LEGISLATION DOES THREE THINGS:

SECTION 2 AMENDS AS 16.05.020, THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER, BY ADDING A NEW ITEM (4) TO THE FUNCTIONS LIST STATING THAT THE COMMISSIONER WILL "ASSIST THE BOARD OF FISHERIES AND THE BOARD OF GAME BY IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS AS REQUESTED BY EITHER BOARD." BRINGS IN LINE WITH RECENT COURT DECISIONS, I.E., FALSE PASS INCIDENTAL CHUM CATCH QUOTA.

SECTION 3 AMENDS AS.16.05.050 BY ADDING A NEW PARAGRAPH WHICH SPECIFIES THAT THE COMMISSIONER SHALL COOPERATE WITH AND ASSIST THE BOARD OF FISHERIES AND THE BOARD OF GAME.

SECTION 4 AS 16.05.255(E) IS AMENDED BY ADDING ON LINE 12, PAGE 2, THE PHRASE "CONSISTENT WITH THE SUSTAINED YIELD PRINCIPLE". IT CLARIFIES LANGUAGE CONTAINED IN THE INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION PASSED IN 1994 WHICH BOTH THE BOARD AND THE DEPARTMENT ARE HAVING PROBLEMS UNDERSTANDING. BASICALLY THEY WERE SAYING, DEPLETION OF GAME POPULATIONS FROM WHAT LEVEL, HIGH, LOW OR PRESENT? SO, AS 16.05.255(e)(2) WAS AMENDED BY ADDING THE WORDS "OR HAS RESULTED" AFTER THE WORD RESULT ON PAGE 2, LINES 19 AND 20.

HCS FOR CS FOR SB-77(RES) HAD ADDED A SECTION 5 TO SUBSTITUTE THE WORD ACTIVE FOR INTENSIVE IN AS 16.05.255(F). THIS WAS DELETED.



REPRESENTING  
GOLDEN HEART  
OF ALASKA

RENUMBERED SECTION 5 FURTHER CLARIFIES THAT INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT DOES NOT INCLUDE MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE. THE DEPARTMENT SEEMS TO HAVE A VERY DIFFICULT TIME UNDERSTANDING THAT CONCEPT. THIS TECHNIQUE WORKS IN THE LOWER 48 WHERE THE ONLY FACTORS AFFECTING GAME POPULATION LEVELS IS THE PEOPLE AND HABITAT AVAILABILITY. UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, A REDUCTION ON HUMAN HARVEST TRANSLATES DIRECTLY TO HERD INCREASE. IN ALASKA, IT PRIMARILY IS A REALLOCATION TO THE PREDATOR ELEMENT NOW HARVESTING OVER 85% OF GAME 365 DAYS A YEAR. AS 16.05.255(g)(2) WAS AMENDED BY ADDING THE PHRASE "IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUSTAINED YIELD PRINCIPLE" AFTER THE WORDS, MEANS MANAGEMENT, ON PAGE 2 LINE 26. AND FURTHER CLARIFICATION, LANGUAGE ADDED AFTER THE WORD TECHNIQUES, ON PAGE 2 LINES 30, WHICH IS, "BUT NOT INCLUDING RESTRICTIONS ON METHODS OR MEANS OF TAKING GAME, ACCESS TO GAME, OR HUMAN HARVEST OF GAME".

SECTION 6 ADDS THREE ADDITIONAL DEFINITION PARAGRAPHS. IT BECAME APPARENT AT THE DECEMBER, 1994 AND MARCH, 1995 BOARD OF GAME MEETINGS THAT THERE WAS CONFUSION AMONG DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL ON JUST WHAT "HARVESTABLE SURPLUS" MEANT AS WELL AS SEVERAL BOARD MEMBERS HAVING DIFFICULTIES MATCHING WHAT THE STATUTE REQUIRES COMPARED TO THEIR PERSONAL PHILOSOPHICAL DESIRES. ITEM 3 CLARIFIES IT AND IS A DEFINITION ACCEPTABLE BY MOST GAME MANAGERS.

ITEM (4) OF SECTION 6 DEFINES THE TERM "HIGH LEVEL OF HUMAN HARVEST" BY A QUANTIFYING EASILY UNDERSTANDABLE DEFINITION, "ONE THIRD OR MORE".

ITEM (5) OF SECTION 6 DEFINES "SUSTAINED YIELD" AS IT APPLIES TO GAME. SUSTAINED YIELD HAS BEEN DEFINED AS IT APPLIES TO FORESTRY HARVEST AND OTHER RESOURCES IN PAST LEGISLATION.

SECTION 7 ADDS A NEW SUBSECTION (H) WHICH STRENGTHENS THE LEGISLATIVE INTENT WORDING IN STATUTE BY ESTABLISHING A QUANTITATIVE TARGET TO BETTER FOCUS MANAGEMENT GOALS AT THE 50-50 LEVEL.

SECTION 8 ADDS A NEW SUBSECTION (B) TO AS 16.05.270 DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO THE COMMISSIONER WHICH STATES "IF A BOARD DELEGATES AUTHORITY TO THE COMMISSIONER, THE COMMISSIONER SHALL COOPERATE WITH AND ASSIST THE BOARD BY IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS, MANAGEMENT PLANS, AND INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AS REQUESTED BY THE BOARD." AGAIN, THIS BRINGS STATUTES IN LINE WITH RECENT COURT DECISIONS.

SECTION 9 REPEALS A MANDATE THAT IS OUT OF DATE. [(1) TO ASSIST THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO FISH AND GAME;].

IN SUMMARY, I WOULD REITERATE IT IS INCREASINGLY CLEAR BY OBSERVING THE DEPARTMENT'S INABILITY OR RELUCTANCE TO IMPLEMENT THE INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT STATUTE/MANDATE THAT FURTHER CLARIFICATION IS NEEDED. I BELIEVE THIS LEGISLATION DOES THIS. IRONICALLY, THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ADVISING THE BOARD AT THE DECEMBER, 1994 MEETING HAD NO PROBLEM UNDERSTANDING AND ARTICULATING WHAT THE ORIGINAL SB-77 MEANT. I WOULD HOPE THIS LEGISLATION WILL CLARIFY THE AREAS THAT ARE BEING USED TO SHIELD THEIR CONSISTENT REFUSAL TO MANAGE THE GAME RESOURCES OF OUR STATE. PRESENTLY THEIR ONLY JUSTIFICATION FOR EXISTENCE IS TO REGULATE AND MANAGE PEOPLE.

I SINCERELY HOPE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL MOVE FORWARD TO AGGRESSIVELY MANAGE THIS GREAT RESOURCE FOR THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA AS IS THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY CHARGE.

E

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

5/3/95

(9)

Date Referred: April 30, 1995

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Finance

Date of Committee Action: 5/3/95

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

CSSB 77(FIN) am

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 77(FIN) am

INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF GAME

"An Act relating to management of game populations, to the powers and duties of the commissioner of fish and game, and to the division of game."

recommends it be replaced

with the following committee substitute

HCS CSSB77 (RES)

[x] the same title [ ] a new title

[ ] additional referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee [ ] attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

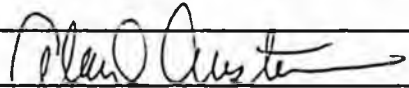
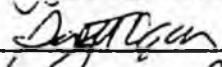
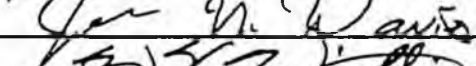
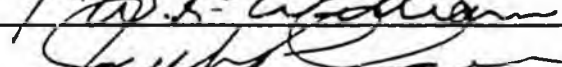
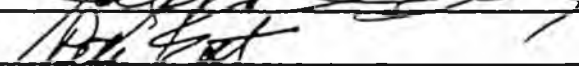

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

[ ] fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

[x] <sup>senate</sup> fiscal note(s) f+6 3-22-95

[ ] zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

[ ] zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
 Austerman			✓	
 Ogan			✓	
 Davis		x		
 Williams		✓	✓	
 Green	✓			
 Kotl			✓	
	①	①	④	

CO-CHAIR'S SIGNATURE

 Green

**SB**

**77**

**SFIN**

**FILE**

# SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/22/95

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 4-26-95

The Finance Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 77

"An Act relating to intensive management of identified big game prey populations."

*CSSB 77(FIN)  
to follow*

and recommends:

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ CS SB 77 (FIN) | |  new title
- adopt previous \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) | |  House Bill:
- attached amendment(s) | |  same title
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee | |  technical change
- further referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee | |  new: SCR# \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING <del>DO-PASS</del>	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
<i>David Donley</i>	✓	<i>Zero E (ACC)</i>	✓		
<i>Bob Thompson</i>	✓	<i>John R. Kinoff</i>	✓		
		<i>Steve R...</i>	✓		
Co-Chair: <i>Rick Halford</i>	✓				
Co-Chair: <i>John</i>	✓				

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department                      Date      Zero      Fiscal


**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):\***

Department                      Date      Zero      Fiscal

<i>DF+G</i>	<i>3/21/95</i>		<i>10.0</i>

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

\*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

# FISCAL NOTE

No. 2  
 Bill Version: CSSB 77CRES  
 (S) Publish Date: 3-22-95

STATE OF ALASKA  
 1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSI

Revision Date: 3/21/95 Dept. Affected: Fish and Game  
 Title: Intensive Management of Game BRU: Life Conservation  
 Component: Wildlife Conservation  
 Sponsor: Senator Sharp  
 Requester: Senate Resources COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 473

**Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	10.0	150.0	155.8	162.6	169.7	177.1
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>177.1</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)**

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1008 GF/MHTIA						
Other 1024 Fish/Game	10.0	150.0	155.8	162.6	169.7	177.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>177.1</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY95) cost: \$ 0.0

**POSITIONS**

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

**Assumptions:**

1. First year funding for development of implementation plan. In subsequent years operating expenditures will be used for predator control programs.
2. Operating expenditures will fund efforts in GMU 13, 19, and 20.
3. If additional big game prey populations are identified by the Board of Game, program costs will grow accordingly.

Prepared by: Wayne Regelin (Colon D...)  
 Division: Wildlife Conservation  
 Approved by Commissioner: Frank Rice  
 Agency: Fish and Game

Phone: 485-4192  
 Date: 3/21/95  
 Date: 3-21-95

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*Amendment  
on p. 2*

9-LS0460\K

*Fin*  
CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 77(~~RES~~)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Offered: 3/22/95  
Referred: Finance

Sponsor(s): SENATOR SHARP

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to management of game populations, to the powers and duties  
2 of the commissioner of fish and game, and to the division of game."

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 \* Section 1. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS. The legislature finds that providing for high  
5 levels of harvest for human consumptive use in accordance with the sustained yield principle  
6 is the highest and best use of identified big game prey populations in most areas of the state  
7 and that those identified big game prey populations should be managed accordingly.

8 \* Sec. 2. AS 16.05.020 is amended to read:

9 Sec. 16.05.020. FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSIONER. The commissioner shall

10 (1) supervise and control the department, and may appoint and employ  
11 division heads, enforcement agents, and the technical, clerical, and other assistants  
12 necessary for the general administration of the department;

13 (2) manage, protect, maintain, improve, and extend the fish, game and  
14 aquatic plant resources of the state in the interest of the economy and general well-

1 being of the state;

2 (3) have necessary power to accomplish the foregoing including, but  
3 not limited to, the power to delegate authority to subordinate officers and employees  
4 of the department;

5 (4) cooperate with and assist the Board of Fisheries and the Board  
6 of Game by implementing regulations as requested by either board.

7 \* Sec. 3. AS 16.05.050(1) is amended to read:

8 (1) to cooperate with and assist the Board of Fisheries and the  
9 Board of Game by implementing regulations, programs, and research as  
10 requested by either board [UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IN  
11 THE ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING  
12 TO FISH AND GAME];

13 \* Sec. 4. AS 16.05.090(a) is amended to read:

14 (a) The commissioner may, with the approval of the governor, establish a  
15 departmental division of commercial fisheries, a departmental division of sport  
16 fisheries, [A DEPARTMENTAL DIVISION OF GAME,] and other departmental  
17 divisions as are necessary.

18 \* Sec. 5. AS 16.05.090 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

19 (d) There is established in the department a division to be called the division  
20 of game. The division shall carry out the duties of the department regarding the  
21 management of and research on game in the state. The division shall perform other  
22 duties as assigned by the commissioner.

23 \* Sec. 6. AS 16.05.255(e) is amended to read:

24 (e) The Board of Game shall adopt regulations to provide for intensive  
25 management programs to restore the abundance or productivity of identified big game  
26 prey populations as necessary to achieve human consumptive use goals of the board  
27 in an area where the board has determined that

28 (1) consumptive use of the big game prey population is a preferred use;

29 (2) depletion of the big game prey population from historic high levels  
30 or reduction of the productivity of the big game prey population <sup>exists</sup> ~~has occurred~~ and may  
31 result, or has resulted, in a significant reduction in the allowable human harvest of

1 the population; and

2 (3) enhancement of abundance or productivity of the big game prey  
3 population is feasibly achievable utilizing recognized and prudent active management  
4 techniques.

5 \* Sec. 7. AS 16.05.255(g)(2) is amended to read:

6 (2) "intensive management" means management, in accordance with  
7 the sustained yield principle, of an identified big game prey population to enhance,  
8 extend, and develop the population to maintain high levels or provide for higher levels  
9 of human harvest, including control of predation and prescribed or planned use of fire  
10 and other habitat improvement techniques, but not including restrictions on methods  
11 or means of taking game, access to game, or human harvest of game.

12 \* Sec. 8. AS 16.05.255(g) is amended by adding new paragraphs to read.

13 (3) "harvestable surplus" means the number of animals that is equal to  
14 the number of offspring born in a game population during the year less the number of  
15 animals in the population that die during the year from all causes other than predation  
16 or human harvest;

17 (4) "high level of human harvest" means the harvest of one-third or  
18 more of the harvestable surplus of a game population by humans;

19 (5) "sustained yield" means the achievement and maintenance in  
20 perpetuity of a high level of human harvest of game on an annual or periodic basis.

21 \* Sec. 9. AS 16.05.255 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

22 (h) The board shall adopt goals to manage game populations for which human  
23 use is an important use so as to provide at least one-half of the harvestable surplus for  
24 human harvest.

25 \* Sec. 10. AS 16.05.270 is amended to read:

26 Sec. 16.05.270. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO COMMISSIONER. (a)  
27 For the purpose of administering AS 16.05.251 and 16.05.255, each board may  
28 delegate authority to the commissioner to act in its behalf.

29 (b) If a board delegates authority to the commissioner, the commissioner  
30 shall cooperate with and assist the board by implementing regulations,  
31 management plans, and intensive management programs as requested by the

1        board.

2            (c) If there is a conflict between the board and the commissioner on proposed  
3 regulations, public hearings shall be held concerning the issues in question. If, after  
4 the public hearings, the board and the commissioner continue to disagree, the issue  
5 shall be certified in writing by the board and the commissioner to the governor who  
6 shall make a decision. The decision of the governor is final.

# FISCAL NOTE

No. 1

Bill Version: SB77

STATE OF ALASKA  
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL (S) Publish Date: 3-22-95

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game  
 Title: "An Act relating to intensive management of identified big game prey populations." BRU: Wildlife Conservation  
 Sponsor: Senator Sharp Component: Wildlife Conservation  
 Requester: Senate Resources COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 473

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	150.0	155.8	162.6	169.7	177.1	184.9
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>177.1</b>	<b>184.9</b>

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (1024)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other 1024 Fish/Game	150.0	155.8	162.6	169.7	177.1	184.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>177.1</b>	<b>184.9</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY95) cost: \$ 0.0

**POSITIONS**

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

**Assumptions:**

1. New intensive surveys of moose in summer will be required to determine birth rates. Intensive census of moose populations will be required in winter.
2. Operating expenditures will fund efforts in GMU 13, 19, and 20.
3. As additional big game prey populations are identified by the Board of Game, survey/census costs will be an additional \$50.0 per population per year.

Prepared by: Wayne L. Regelein, Acting Director  
 Division: Wildlife Conservation  
 Approved by Commissioner: Carson Bruce  
 Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Phone: 465-4192  
 Date: 3/3/95  
 Date: 3/7/95

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#2 3/16/95  
(S) RES

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 77

Revision Date: 3/14/95 Dept. Affected: Fish and Game  
 Title: "An Act relating to intensive management of identified big game prey populations." BRU: Wildlife Conservation  
 Sponsor: Senator Sharp Component: Wildlife Conservation  
 Requester: Senate Resources COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 473

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	10.0	150.0	155.8	162.6	169.7	177.1
SUPPLIES						
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LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>177.1</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES (1024)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other 1024 Fish/Game	10.0	150.0	155.8	162.6	169.7	177.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>177.1</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY95) cost: \$ 0.0

**POSITIONS**

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

**Assumptions:**

1. First year funding for development of implementation plan. In subsequent years operating expenditures will be used for predator control programs.
2. Operating expenditures will fund efforts in GMU 13, 19, and 20.
3. If additional big game prey populations are identified by the Board of Game, program costs will grow accordingly. All expenditures will come from reprogramming of existing revenues.

Prepared by: Wayne L. Regelin, Acting Director  
 Division: Wildlife Conservation

Phone: 465-4192  
 Date: 3/14/95

Approved by Commissioner: Frankie An  
 Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Date: 3-14-95

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# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB77

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game  
 Title: "An Act relating to intensive management of identified big game prey populations." BRU: Wildlife Conservation  
 Component: Wildlife Conservation  
 Sponsor: Senator Sharp  
 Requester: Senate Resources COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 473

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	150.0	155.8	162.6	169.7	177.1	184.9
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>177.1</b>	<b>184.9</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES (1024)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other 1024 Fish/Game	150.0	155.8	162.6	169.7	177.1	184.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>177.1</b>	<b>184.9</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY95) cost: \$ 0.0

**POSITIONS**

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

**Assumptions:**

1. New intensive surveys of moose in summer will be required to determine birth rates. Intensive census of moose populations will be required in winter.
2. Operating expenditures will fund efforts in GMU 13, 19, and 20.
3. As additional big game prey populations are identified by the Board of Game, survey/census costs will be an additional \$50.0 per population per year.

Prepared by: Wayne L. Regelin, Acting Director  
 Division: Wildlife Conservation  
 Approved by Commissioner: Caron Buser  
 Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Phone: 465-4192  
 Date: 3/3/95  
 Date: 3/7/95

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Same as #2

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 77 (RES)

Revision Date: 3/21/95 Dept. Affected: Fish and Game  
 Title: Intensive Management of Game BRU: Life Conservation  
 Component: Wildlife Conservation  
 Sponsor: Senator Sharp  
 Requester: Senate Resources COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 473

### Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	10.0	150.0	155.8	162.6	169.7	177.1
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>177.1</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

### FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other 1024 Fish/Game	10.0	150.0	155.8	162.6	169.7	177.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>177.1</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY95) cost: \$ 0.0

### POSITIONS

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

### ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

#### Assumptions:

1. First year funding for development of implementation plan. In subsequent years operating expenditures will be used for predator control programs.
2. Operating expenditures will fund efforts in GMU 13, 19, and 20.
3. If additional big game prey populations are identified by the Board of Game, program costs will grow accordingly.

Prepared by: Wayne Regelin *Wayne Regelin* Phone: 465-4192  
 Division: Wildlife Conservation Date: 3/21/95  
 Approved by Commissioner: *Frank Rex* Date: 3-21-95  
 Agency: Fish and Game

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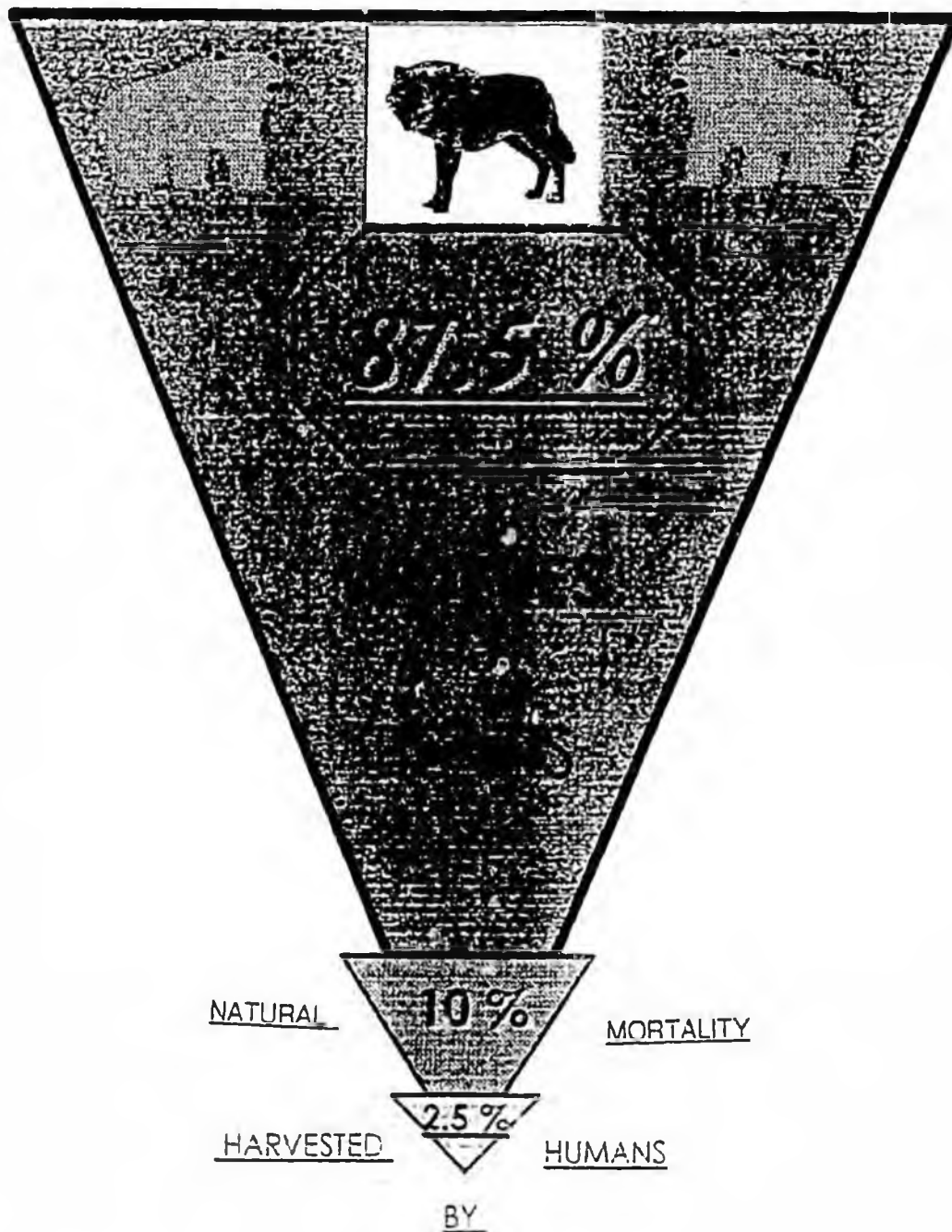
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SHEEP

MOOSE

CARIBOU

# HARVEST RATIO



Data from ADFG 1991

# Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR  
BERT SHARP

DISTRICT P

CHAIRMAN  
SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

MEMBER  
FINANCE COMMITTEE  
RULES COMMITTEE



Senate

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FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
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SESSION ADDRESS

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(907) 465-3004/4921

## SPONSOR STATEMENT

CSSB-77

BY: SENATOR BERT SHARP

THIS LEGISLATION DOES THREE THINGS:

SECTION 2 SPECIFIES THAT THE COMMISSIONER SHALL COOPERATE WITH AND ASSIST THE BOARD OF FISHERIES AND THE BOARD OF GAME. THIS REPLACES THE PRESENT ONEROUS WORDING IN AS 16.05.050(1) WHICH REQUIRES THE COMMISSIONER TO "ASSIST" THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IN ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO FISH AND GAME.

SECTION 3 IS AMENDED TO DELETE THE COMMISSIONER'S OPTION OF ESTABLISHING A DIVISION OF GAME THAT DOESN'T PRESENTLY EXIST.

SECTION 4 ESTABLISH, BY STATUTE, A DIVISION OF GAME WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT TO MANAGE GAME IN THE STATE. THE INTENT IS TO REPLACE THE TITLE OF DIVISION OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION WITH THE ORIGINAL STATUTORY TITLE OF DIVISION OF GAME.



REPRESENTING  
GOLDEN HEART  
OF ALASKA

SECTION 5 MERELY CLARIFIES LANGUAGE CONTAINED IN LAST YEARS INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION, WHICH BOTH THE BOARD AND THE DEPARTMENT ARE HAVING DIFFICULTY UNDERSTANDING. BASICALLY THEY WERE SAYING, DEPLETION OF GAME POPULATIONS FROM WHAT LEVEL, HIGH, LOW, OR PRESENT?

SECTION 6 ALSO, FURTHER CLARIFIES THAT INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT DOES NOT INCLUDE MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE. THE DEPARTMENT SEEMS TO HAVE A VERY DIFFICULT TIME UNDERSTANDING THAT CONCEPT.

SECTION 7 ADDS TWO ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPHS. IT BECAME APPARENT AT THE DECEMBER 1ST AND 2ND BOARD OF GAME MEETING THAT THERE WAS DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL ON JUST WHAT "HARVESTABLE SURPLUS" MEANT AS WELL AS SEVERAL BOARD MEMBERS HAVING DIFFICULTIES MATCHING WHAT THE STATUTE REQUIRES TO THEIR PERSONAL PHILOSOFICAL DESIRES. THIS CLARIFIES IT FOR THEM AND IS A DEFINITION ACCEPTABLE BY MANY GAME MANAGERS.

PARAGRAPH (4) DEFINES THE TERM "HIGH LEVEL OF HUMAN HARVEST" BY A QUANTIFYING EASILY UNDERSTANDABLE DEFINITION, "ONE THIRD OR MORE".

SECTION 8 ADDS A NEW SUBSECTION (H) WHICH STRENGTHENS THE LEGISLATIVE INTENT WORDING IN STATUTE BY ESTABLISHING A QUANTITIVE TARGET TO BETTER FOCUS MANAGEMENT GOALS AT THE 50-50 LEVEL.

IN SUMMARY, I WOULD RE-INTERATE, IT BECAME CLEAR BY OBSERVING THE DEPARTMENT'S INABILITY OR RELUCTANCE TO IMPLEMENT THE INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT STATUTE/MANDATE THAT FURTHER CLARRIFICATION IS NEEDED.

IRONICALY, THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL AT THE MEETING HAD NO PROBLEM UNDERSTANDING AND ARTICULATE WHAT SB-77 MEANT. I WOULD HOPE THIS LEGISLATION WILL CLARIFY THE AREA THAT IS NOT UNDERSTANDABLE TO SOME DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL AND THAT THEY WOULD THEN MOVE FORWARD TO AGGRESSIVELY MANAGE THIS GREAT RESOURCE FOR THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA AS IS THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL CHARGE.

## SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

### CSSB-77

SECTION 1. Legislative Findings. Provides for high levels of harvest for human consumption is the highest and best use of the game resources of most areas of the state.

SECTION 2. Defines the functions of the Commission.

SECTION 3. AS 16.05.050(1) is amended to read:

The Commissioner shall cooperate with and assist the Board of Fisheries and Game. This replaces the present wording which requires the Commissioner to assist the U.S. Wildlife Service Enforcement of Federal Laws and Regulations.

SECTION 4. Amends AS 126.05.090(a) by deleting the Commissioners option of establishing a Division of Game within the Department of Fish and Game.

SECTION 5. Amends AS 16.06,090 by establishing a Division of Game within the Department of Fish and Game.

SECTION 6. Clarifies language adopted in the 17th Legislatures SB-77 Intensive Game Management legislation.

SECTION 7. Clarifies that Intensive Management does not include management of people.

SECTION 8. Defines "harvestable surplus", "high level of human harvest" and "sustained yield".

SECTION 9. AS 16.05.255 is amended by adding a new subsection (h) which strengthens the legislative intent language already in statute by establishing a quantitative target at a 50-50 level.

SECTION 10. Amends AS 16.05.270 by adding a new subsection (b) to the Delegation of Authority to Commissioner.

**SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT**  
**First Committee of Referral**

DATE: 2/8/95

FURTHER:

Date of 5-Day Notice: 3-2-95  
 (in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 3-22-95

*over*

Resources Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 77

"An Act relating to intensive management of identified big game prey populations."

*FN's*

and recommends:

- be replaced with CS SB 77 (PFS)
- adopt previous CS
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

Senate Bill:  
 same title  
 new title  
 House Bill:  
 technical change  
 new: SCR# \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>[Signature]</i> (1)	X		
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>[Signature]</i> (2)		X	
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
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CHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department                      Date      Zero      Fiscal

CS	ADFG	3/14/95		10.0
SB	ADFG	3/7		150

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):\***

Department                      Date      Zero      Fiscal


APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

\*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill